Pittsburgh Commercial.

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S. D. THOMPSON .... BUSINESS MANAGER

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CITY ITEMS.

Hob-Nailed Shoes Very Cheap,
Opera House Shoe Store.

If You Want a Prime Article
Of Wine Vinegar, go to Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street, where you will find such an article, as cannot be found elsewhere in the city.

Wheeler & Wilson's
Rotary Hook Lock Stitch Sewing Machines are the best. W. Sumner & Co., 27 Fifth street.

The Daily Commercial

THE STATE ELECTION.

Official and Reported Majorities.

Counties.	Geary	Clymer	Counties.	Geary	Clymer
Adams	......	216	Juniata	......	298
Allegheny	7,676	......	Lancaster	6,000	......
Armstrong	*680	......	Lawrence	2,150	......
Beaver	925	......	Lebanon	1,498	......
Bedford	......	264	Lehigh	......	1,572
Berks	......	6,167	Luzerne	......	3,706
Blair	750	......	Lycoming	......	577
Bradford	*3900	......	McKean	165	......
Bucks	......	594	Mercer	654	......
Butler	*500	......	Mifflin	......	110
Cambria	......	652	Monroe	......	1991
Cameron	*70	......	Montgomery	......	1,056
Carbon	......	433	Montour	......	392
Centre	......	461	Northampton	......	3,011
Chester	2,279	......	Northumberland	......	448
Clarion	......	1,037	Perry	86	......
Clearfield	......	1,126	Philadelphia	5,388	......
Clinton	......	605	Pike	......	*900
Columbia	......	1,618	Potter	*890	......
Crawford	1,745	......	Schuylkill	......	1,722
Cumberland	......	327	Somerset	1,3[illegible]3	......
Dauphin	1,390	......	Snyder	486	......
Delaware	1,385	......	Sullivan	......	*300
Elk	......	*450	Susquehanna	1,477	......
Erie	3,[illegible]86	......	Tioga	*2700	......
Fayette	......	796	Union	704	......
Franklin	193	......	Venango	919	......
Fulton	......	280	Warren	1,115	......
Forest	*56	......	Washington	*250	......
Greene	......	1,521	Wayne	......	*400
Huntingdon	*950	......	Westmoreland	......	1,067
Indiana	*2285	......	Wyoming	......	*100
Jefferson	103	......	York	......	2,884

*Estimated.

Above we give the official majorities reported in fifty-two counties of the State, and the estimated vote in the fourteen remaining counties, which show the following result:

Geary's official majorities........ 42,387
Geary's estimated majorities........ 11,505
53,892
Clymer's official majorities........ 35,145
Clymer's estimated majorities........ 2,150
37,295
Geary's majority in State........ 16,597

Twentieth Congressional District.

Special Despatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

GREENVILLE, PA., October 13.

Mercer county, officially, gives Geary 681; Finney, for Congress, 583. Finney's majority in the District, 1,800. F. H. B.

Twenty-first Congressional District.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

GREENSBURG, October 13, 1866.

Below find entire vote—official—in this county for Governor and Congress.

Clymer........ 6113
Geary........ 5046
Clymer's majority........ 1067

Congress.

Weir........ 6157
Covode........ 5020
Weir's official majority........ 1137
Weir's official majority in Fayette........ 776
1913
Covode's official majority in Indiana........ 2267
Covode's official majority in District........ 354

Clearfield County.

S. J. Row, editor of *Raftsman's Journal*, sends us the official vote for Governor in Clearfield county, as follows: Clymer, 2,786; Geary, 1,650.

PHILADELPHIA, October 14—Official returns: Perry county gives Geary 2,581 and Clymer 2,495. Northumberland county gives Clymer 468 majority. Centre county gives Clymer 461 majority, Monroe county gives Clymer 1,991 majority.

NEBRASKA ELECTION.

Republican Triumph.

The annual election in Nebraska for both Territorial and State officers, and for Delegate and Representative in Congress,—in view of the early admission of the State—took place on the 9th inst. A dispatch to the Chicago *Republican* says:

The Republicans carry the election by fully 500 majority, and have majorities in both the Territorial and State Legislatures. The candidates elected are: T. M. Marquette, Territorial Delegate to the 40th Congress; (Mr. M. is State Representative elect, whom we hope will be admitted to a seat in the 39th Congress); Major John Taffe, Representative to the 40th Congress; John Gillespie, Auditor; Augustus Kountze, Treasurer; R. S. Knox, Librarian. The Senators and Representatives elect are generally the same for the Territorial and State Legislatures, and the Legislature being Republican, insures the ratification of the constitutional amendment, should Congress admit us as a State.

Great faith is felt here that both Nebraska and Colorado will be admitted next winter. Our canvass was made on the constitutional amendment, and somewhat more than ten thousand votes have been polled, sufficient, it would seem, to entitle us to a place in the Union.

OHIO.

All but eight counties are officially heard from, and reports from those make the Republican majority in the State very nearly 45,000, which is a gain of about 10,000 since last fall.

The London Times's Advice to the South.

The South ought to listen to the London *Times*, that is if past friendship entitles it to be heard. It says: "The constitutional changes "which the North insists upon it will be useless "to oppose any longer." The *Times* comments upon the injury done to the President's cause by his own harangues, and then adds that the administration will do well to persuade the South to accept the terms offered them. "A reduced representation is better than no representation at all," according to the *Times*, and it hopes that finally when present feelings are softened "the Southerners will confer the franchise on black men under proper regulation." In short the *Times's* advice to Mr. Johnson and to the South is summed up in its oracular declaration that "the practical statesman must yield to facts, and accept that as "legal which is imposed by irresistible force."

Vermont U. S. Senator.

A Montpelier dispatch to the *Tribune* says: Senator Poland is being urged for the short term, while the Hon. J. S. Morrill, M. C., will be elected Senator for the long term. The Hon. Levi Underwood is strongly urged by the more radical Republicans as a candidate against the Hon. George H. Edmunds. It is probable that he will consent, and if so, will be elected; he is very popular in the State, and is fully up to the Vermont idea of Republican equality. The Hon. Fred. E. Woodbridge, M. C., is also a candidate, while Judge Aldis will have many supporters.

The Richmond Whig on the Elections.

The Richmond *Whig* now wisely advises the Southern people to forego politics for the present, "and devote themselves with all possible zeal and energy to those practical concerns on which their social and industrial resuscitation depends." It says:

Few are disappointed. The fever has not yet burned itself out in the body politic, and nothing is left us but still to await in patience the return of that saner temper and better disposition which we have so long looked for in vain. Certain it is, there is no room at present in the field of national politics for the people and States of the South, and they will act wisely if not stopping to lament their exclusion, they devote themselves with all possible zeal and energy to those practical concerns on which their social and industrial resuscitation depends. Let us do this, and ten to one it will prove a blessing that we have not had an opportunity of becoming engaged in general politics.

More Forgeries in New York.

The New York *Commercial* of Saturday evening says: A series of forgeries has just come to light, which illustrate a system of swindling by which the banks have lately been repeatedly cheated out of round sums of money, but without the facts having been made public.

Checks have been drawn in the name of well known brokers, and in some cases a genuine certification has been secured upon them. The checks were then deposited in another bank, (the Hanover Bank being one of the victims,) and drawn against. Two checks were drawn in the name of Trevor & Colgate, one for $7,500 and the other for $3,600, and were thus drawn against after having been deposited. We hear of only three of the bogus checks having been used, and, so far as yet appears, only about $12,000 have been lost upon them: but it is possible that further developments may show a greater extent of operations.

President Johnson and the Result.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer's* Washington correspondent writes, under date of Thursday:

Until this afternoon the President was confident in the belief that Clymer was elected in Pennsylvania, and that there was no loss in the Congressional delegation, but that there was a gain in the Fifth District. He has been deluged with telegrams from various parties claiming "Democratic gains" in nearly every county in Pennsylvania and Indiana. To-day he concedes that nearly all is lost, but is assured by Secretary Seward that the people are a little wild now, but will be as bad the opposite way before another year.

Interesting Statistics of Blockade Running.

NEW YORK, October 13.—The London *Mercantile Gazette* publishes some remarkable statistics relating to the blockade running trade which was carried on during the American war. Nassau, in the Bahamas, was the chief port from whence this trade was carried on, and in consequence of it the imports at that place rose from £234,029 in 1860 to £5,346,112 sterling in 1864, and the exports from £157,350 to £4,673,548 sterling, an increase that must be without parallel in the history of commerce. Cotton, of course, was the chief staple of this trade, and figures for nearly four millions, in both the imports and the exports. During the war 161 ships connected with the blockade running trade entered Nassau; 102 of these made successful voyages, and the Syren made eighteen voyages, but by far the greater number, 74 made not more than two voyages. As the blockade continued, and the distress of the South increased, the value of the cargoes became enhanced, and owing to the greater vigilance of the Federal cruisers, the expense of these expeditions was much increased, so that towards the end of the war the captain of a blockade runner would be paid one thousand pounds for one voyage with the right to carry ten bales of cotton on his own account.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

JEFF. DAVIS'S CASE.

No Trial in November.

The Philadelphia Canard.

A Department Clerk the Perpetrator.

Rush of Office-Seekers Falling Off.

Will the President Change His Policy?

Baron Stoeckel, Russian Minister, Recalled.

Internal Revenue Receipts Since July 1st, Over $113,000,000.

Special dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, October 13, 1866.

Jeff. Davis's Case.

The correspondence made public to-day, relative to the trial of Jeff. Davis, was fully considered at the Cabinet meeting on yesterday. It settles the question so far as the Executive is concerned, and, inasmuch as Chief Justice Chase has declined to hold a term of the United States Circuit Court at Trenton, N. J., because of the omission of Congress to make an allotment of the Judges to the new circuits it created in July, it is therefore clear that no session of the Court will be held in November, and that no trial of Davis will take place until Congress shall remedy the defect in the law maintained by Judge Chase and alluded to by the Attorney General in the correspondence made public this day. This is the full understanding of the matter on both sides of the case.

The Bogus Dispatch.

The original dispatch of the Philadelphia forgery and the author of it were before the President to-day. It appears that the person who concocted it was not directly interested in gold speculation, but manufactured it out of whole cloth for sensation purposes. The author of it seems to be the Washington correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune*, who is a clerk in one of the departments here.

The White House.

The attendance of office-seekers has sensibly fallen off at the White House since the elections, though a good many postmasters are being removed.

Change of Policy.

The *Chronicle* to-day, professes to believe that the President is about to change his policy, but the friends of the administration who have access to the Executive, declare that he has no such intention and that he will favor the ratification of no constitutional amendment that is not adopted by a Congress where all of the States are represented.

Baron Stoeckel Recalled.

Baron Stoeckel, one of the oldest members of the diplomatic corps, has been recalled by the Russian Government at his own request, and has taken leave of the President in a feeling manner. Probably no representative of a foreign government ever took a deeper interest in American affairs. The Russian Government will now be represented by M. Waldemar Bodisco, who has been attached to the legation for a number of years, and whose name will recall that of the veteran diplomat who for so long a period resided here. Mr. Bodisco was introduced as Charge d' Affairs, in the usual manner.

Patents Issued.

One hundred and ninety-one patents will be issued from the Patent Office next week.

A Clear Sky.

For the first time in four days Washington is to-night favored with an unclouded sky. The storm just ended has had no equal for thirty years, and the destruction of property has been very large.

The Public Lands.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received returns from the land office at La Crosse, Wisconsin, showing that during September 24,449 acres of the public lands were disposed of at that place, of which 20,753 acres were entered under the homestead law for actual settlement.

Internal Revenue.

The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $513,563 97. From the 1st of July, the commencement of the present fiscal year, the income amounts to $113,167,001 4.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, October 14, 1866.

Soldiers' Bounties.

The Attorney General and Second Comptroller concur in the opinion that the 20th of August, 1866, the date of the President's proclamation declaring the insurrection to be at an end, should be taken as the date of the termination of the war. An enlistment under the act of July 22d, 1861, ceased on the 18th of July, 1864. No soldier enlisted under that act could have been discharged on account of the termination of the war before serving two years. In the regulations promulgated from the War Department regarding the payment of bounties under the act of July 28, 1866, it is prescribed that soldiers enlisted for "three years or during the war," who were discharged by reason of the termination of the war, shall be considered as having served out the period of their enlistment, and are entitled to bounties under the act.

Visits Grant.

General Beauregard called at Army Headquarters yesterday, and had an interview with General Grant.

General Sickles

Writes to a friend here that he declines to run for Congress from one of the New York City districts. He prefers to remain in the army. He will be Colonel of one of the new regiments.

The Indian Troubles.

Governor Cummings telegraphs from Colorado that he thinks preparations in progress will prevent an Indian war.

WASHINGTON, October 14, 1866.

THE EIGHT HOUR SYSTEM.

The Columbia Typographical Society, at their meeting last night, adopted an amendment to their scale of prices, as follows: Compositors and pressmen employed by the week, shall receive not less than twenty-four dollars per week, eight hours to constitute a day, from October first to March thirty-first, and ten hours to constitute a day's work from April first to September thirtieth, inclusive. For extra work, fifty cents per hour; after midnight, seventy-five cents per hour. Time work in all offices except those of the morning papers, which has heretofore been forty five cents per hour, was increased to fifty cents. A committee was appointed to inform the employers of this city that the new scale would go into effect to-morrow.

The Bookbinders' Association also held a meeting and passed a law to work from one hour after sunrise to sunset, from October first to March first.

FINANCIAL.

The extract from the forthcoming report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the finances, was published recently without his consent. He has taken measures with a view to prevent similar premature exhibits.

COUNTERFEIT FIVE-CENT COIN.

A counterfeit of the new five-cent coin is in circulation. It may be distinguished from the genuine by the softness of the metal.

HEALTH REPORT.

It appears from the morning report of the Board of Health that there has been, thus far, only one death from Asiatic cholera in this city.

DISMISSED FROM CUSTODY.

It is stated that several days ago a detachment of the police arrested a party of five men, whose only offense seemed to be that they had large sums of money with them. Over $188,000 in gold and silver coin were found on their persons, besides numerous chunks of gold and silver and gold and silver ore. They satisfied the officers that they had been mining in Montana since 1859, that on their way here they stopped and had their precious metals coined, and that they were now *en route* for their homes in the State of Georgia. They were accordingly dismissed from custody.

"THE SONS OF AFRICA."

A new association, called "The Sons of Africa," a rival of "The Sons of Arabia," has been started. It is intended to sustain the Freedmen's Bureau, and other matters of similar color.

THE "RECONSTRUCTED."

The city is at present crowded with Southerners and every day brings a number of fresh arrivals. Colonel Harry Gilmore, who achieved so notorious a reputation as the gallant capturer of unprotected railroad trains, is here among the rest, and is receiving hospitalities of many of the most distinguished families in town. A number of Southern ladies have also arrived. The tone of Washington society is becoming gradually Southernized.

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

The amount of available funds remaining in the cash vaults of the treasury at the close of business on Saturday was $5,266,859. The disbursements of the treasury on account of the war, navy and interior departments during the week ending to-day, were as follows: War Department, $2,773,733; Navy Department, $835,925; Interior Department, $300,659; total disbursements, $3,910,317.

MR. BOGG'S APPOINTMENT.

Mr. Bogy's appointment as a Commissioner of Indian Affairs, is severely censured. The records of the Provost Court of St. Louis in 1863 are exhibited here, connecting him with the Sons of Liberty branch of the Knights of the Golden Circle.

DEAD LETTERS.

The Treasurer of the United States to-day reclaimed from the Post Master General the sum of $8100, which amount was collected by the Post Office Deprtrment from dead letters, and was transmitted to the Treasurer to be deposited to the credit of the Government.

Pennsylvania Official Returns.

PHILADELPHIA, October 13.—We have the following official majorities: Cambria county—Clymer, 652. Mifflin county—Clymer, 110. Westmoreland county—official—Geary, 5,046; Clymer, 6,113. Juniata county—official—Clymer, 298 majority.

JEFF. DAVIS.

Opinion of the Attorney General.

No Obstacle to Davis's Trial by a Civil Court.

WASHINGTON, October 13.—The following official correspondence, relative to the trial of Jeff. Davis, was made public this morning:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 6, 1866.

SIR:—A special term of the Circuit Court of the United States was appointed for the first Tuesday of October, 1866, at Richmond, Va., for the trial of Jefferson Davis, on a charge of treason. It now appears that there will be no session of the Court at Richmond during the present month, and doubts are expressed whether the regular term, which by law should commence on the fourth Monday of November next, will be held. In view of this obstruction, and the consequent delay in proceeding with the trial of Jefferson Davis, now pending in that Court; and there being, so far as I am informed, no good reason why the civil courts of the United States are not competent to exercise adequate jurisdiction within the district or circuit in which the State of Virginia is included, I deem it proper to request your opinion as to what further steps, if any, should be taken by the Executive, with a view to a speedy public and impartial trial of the accused, according to the Constitution and Laws of the United States.

I am, sir, very respectfully yours,
ANDREW JOHNSON.

Hon HENRY STANBERY, Attorney General.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, October 12.

To the President.

SIR: I have the honor to state my opinion upon the question proposed in your letter of the 6th as to what further may be proper or expedient to be done by the Executive, in reference to the custody of Mr. Davis, and the prosecution for treason now pending against him in the Circuit Court of the United States for Virginia. I am clearly of the opinion that there is nothing in the present condition of Virginia to prevent the full exercise of the jurisdiction of the Civil Courts. The actual state of things, and your several proclamations of peace and of the restoration of civil order, guaranteeing to the civil authorities, Federal and State, immunity against military control or interference, it seems to me that in this particular there is no necessity for further action on the part of the Executive in the way of proclamation, especially as Congress at the late session required the Circuit Court of the United States to be held at Richmond on the first Monday of May, and the fourth Monday of November, in each year, and authorized special or adjourned terms of that Court to be ordered by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court at such time and on such notice as he might prescribe, with the same power and jurisdiction as at regular terms. This is an explicit recognition by Congress, that the state of things in Virginia admits the holding of the United States courts in that State. The obstruction you refer to cannot, it seems to me, be removed by any Executive order. As far as I am advised it arises as follows:

Congress, on the 22d of May, 1866, passed an act, providing that circuit courts of the United States for Virginia should be held at Richmond on the first Monday of May and the fourth Monday of November in each year, and further providing that all suits and other proceedings, which stand continued to any other time and place should be deemed continued to the place and time prescribed by the act. The special or adjourned session, which was ordered by court to be holden at Richmond in the present month of October, was considered as abrogated by this act. This left the regular term to be holden on the fourth Monday of November, and if there had been no further legislation by Congress, no doubt could exist as to the competency of the Chief Justice and the District Judge of that Court then to try Mr. Davis; but on the 23d of July, 1866, Congress passed an act to fix the number of Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, and to change certain Judicial Districts.

Among other changes made in Circuit Courts in this act is a change of the Fourth Circuit, to which the Chief Justice had to be allotted. As this Circuit stood prior to the act when allotted to the Chief Justice, it embraced Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina and West Virginia. It was changed by the act by excluding Delaware and adding South Carolina. It is understood that doubts exist whether this change in States comprising the Circuit will not require a new allotment. Whether this doubt is well founded or not, it is certain that the Executive cannot interfere, for although, under certain circumstances, the Executive has power to make an allotment of Judges of the Supreme Court, yet these circumstances do not exist in this case. A new allotment, if necessary, can only be made by the Judges of the Supreme Court or by Congress—perhaps only by Congress.

Mr. Davis remains in custody at Fortress Monroe precisely as he was held in January, when, in answer to a resolution of Congress, you reported communications from the Secretary of War and Attorney General, showing that he was held to await trial in civil courts. No action was then taken by Congress as to place of custody. No demand has since been made for his transfer into civil custody. The District Attorney of the United States, for the District of Virginia, where Mr. Davis stands indicted for treason, has been notified that the prisoner would be surrendered to the United States Marshal upon a *capias* under the indictment, but the District Attorney declines to have the *capias* issued because there is no other place within the District where the prisoner could be as safely kept or where his personal comfort and health could be so well provided for. No application has been made within my knowledge by the counsel for Mr. Davis for a transfer of the prisoner to civil custody. Recently an application was made by his counsel for the transfer from Fortress Monroe to Fort Lafayette, on the ground chiefly of sanitary considerations. A reference was promptly made to a board of surgeons, whose report was decidedly adverse to the change on the score of health and personal comfort. I am unable to see what further action can be taken on the part of the Executive to bring the prisoner to trial. Mr. Davis must for the present remain where he is, until a court which has jurisdiction to try him shall be ready to act, or until his custody is demanded under lawful process of the Federal courts. I would suggest that, to avoid any misunderstanding on the subject, an order be issued to the commandant of Fortress Monroe to surrender the prisoner to civil custody whenever demanded by the United States Marshal upon process from the Federal courts. I send herewith a copy of a letter from the United States District Attorney for Virginia, to which I beg to call your attention.

I have the honor to be, &c., &c.,
[Signed] HENRY STANBERY,
Attorney General.

OFFICE OF THE U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY FOR VIRGINIA,
NORFOLK, October 8, 1866.

To Hon. Henry Stanbery, Attorney General of the United States:

SIR: In compliance with your request I submit herewith the substance of the verbal statement I made you a few days since in answer to your question why no demand had been made upon the military authorities for the surrender of Jeff. Davis, in order that he might be tried upon the indictment found against him in the United States Circuit Court at the term held at Norfolk in May last. Two reasons have influenced me in not taking any steps for removing him from their custody. The one relates to his safe keeping; the other, to his own personal comfort and health. I have never had any doubt but that he would be delivered to the United States Marshal of the district whenever he should have demanded him on a *capias* or any other civil process. But you can readily understand that so soon as he goes into the hands of that officer upon any action had by me, his place of confinement would be one of the State jails of Virginia at Fortress Monroe. All necessary proceedings can be and are taken to prevent his escape. Over the internal police of a State jail the Marshal has no authority, and the custody of the prisoner could not be secured save at a very great expense. Mr. Davis is now in as comfortable quarters as the most of those occupied by the army officers at the fort. The location is a healthy one. His family have free access to him. He has full opportunity to exercise in the open air if his health be feeble. Remove him to one of the State jails, and his condition, instead of being bettered, would in all respects be much for the worse. His counsel probably understand all this, and I think will not be likely to take any steps which would decrease the personal comforts or endanger the life of their client.

I have the honor, &c., &c.
[Signed] L. H. CHANDLER,
United States District Attorney for Virginia.

Roman Catholic Plenary Council.

BALTIMORE, October 14.—The Roman Catholic Plenary Council held a public session to-day at the Cathedral. Archbishop Laemigh celebrated Pontifical High Mass, and Archbishop Purcell preached the sermon. The decrees of the Council were read in latin. Bishop Baeraga, of Marquette, Wis., is lying seriously ill from the results of a fall from the Archbishop's Mansion on Wednesday last.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Asbury N. Thompson has been arrested in Washington for stealing between twelve and fifteen thousand dollars worth of silk handkerchiefs, &c., from the Government.

A dispatch from Lynchburg says the railroad consolidation scheme was defeated.

The indictment for treason against S. F. Bullitt, of Kentucky, has been quashed by the United States Court.

The Memphis election passed off very quietly. The rebel candidates for Mayor and State Legislature were elected.

The destruction of the Louisville Theater involved a loss of $70,000, on which there was an insurance of $10,000.

Advices from the Rio Grande to the 4th inst. state that Henajosia had made another attempt to take Matamoras, but failed. There was one report that Cortina had gone to Monterey to help Escobedo and Trevino defend that city against Mejia and the Imperialists, who were reported approaching with 8,000 to 12,000 men, and another that Cortina was about attacking Canales in Matamoras, and that Trevino was on the way from Matamoras with a like purpose.

In the regulations promulgated from the War Department regarding the payment of bounties under the act of July 28th, 1866, it is prescribed that soldiers enlisted for three years or during the war, who were discharged by reason of the termination of the war, shall be considered as having served out the period of their enlistment, and are entitled to bounty under the act. The subject having been under the consideration of the accounting officer and the Paymaster General, the second Comptroller of the Treasury is of the opinion that the 20th day of August, 1866, the date of the President's proclamation, declaring the rebellion to be at an end, should be taken as the date of the termination of the war within the meaning of the rule referred to, as enlistments under the act of July 22d, 1861, ceased on the 18th of July, 1864, no soldier enlisted under that act could have been discharged on account of the termination of the war before two years.

The New York *Post's* Washington special says the *Chronicle* expresses the belief that the President is about to change his policy; and it is understood that two members of the Cabinet have advised him to declare in favor of the Constitutional Amendment.

On the 20th ult., a dry goods store in Albany, New York, was robbed of between four and five hundred dollars worth of silk goods, by a male and female shop-lifter. Subsequently Inspector Carpenter visited that city with a full set of photographs of thieves, to have the clerk pick out, if he could, the likenesses of the thieves. He then returned and had arrested, Albert Nells, alias Taylor, and a woman named Maria Stewart, alias Weaver, who proved to be the thieves. They were sent to Albany.

NATIONAL DEBT.

Its Rapid Extinguishment.

Treasury Receipts and Expenditures.

EXTRAORDINARY STATEMENT.

The first fiscal year ending 30th June, 1866, attests the wonderful resources of the country and its capacity to raise revenue. The cash balances were, on

June 30, 1865........ $ 858,309 15
June 30, 1866........ 130,669,815 19
Net gain........ $129,811,506 04

But this estimate rates the gold on hand at par. At its value in currency this balance would overrun $160,000,000.

The receipts and expeditures of the United States for the fiscal year are as follows:

RECEIPTS.

From customs	$179,046,630 64
From public lands	665,031 03
From direct tax	1,974,754 12
From internal revenue	309,226,812 81
From miscellaneous	65,125,966 46
Total	$556,039,195 06

EXPENDITURES.

Civil, foreign, and miscellaneous	$ 41,049,985 96
Pensions and Indians	16,253,390 44
War	284,449,701 82
Navy	43,519,632 21
Interest	133,074,737 27
Total	$518,347,337 70
Total receipts	556,039,195 06
Total expenditures	518,347,337 70
Excess of receipts	$ 37,691,857 36

But this excess of thirty-seven millions of receipts does not show the capacity of the country to pay off its debts, for it all occurred in the last few months. The war expenses of the first quarter were $165,000,000; during the last quarter they had dwindled to $12,000,000. The expenditures of the War Department during the coming year would be over $240,000,000 less than that of the past year, were it not for the equalization bounties bill.

As compared with the fiscal year ending June 30, 1865, we find in the past year an increase of receipts from internal revenue of one hundred millions of dollars, and of customs of ninety-five millions; while there has been a diminution of expenses for war of over seven hundred and fifty millions, and for the navy of eighty millions. The year ending December 31, 1865, showed a deficiency of six hundred and nineteen millions of dollars; six months after that time, the year ending June 30, 1866, showed an excess of receipts over expenditures of nearly thirty-seven millions of dollars.

L. P. Morton & Co.'s European Circular, has the following remarks upon the reduction of the public debt:

The statement of the public debt for October 1st, 1866, shows a further reduction in the liabilities of the Government, amounting to $22,346,227. During the month of August the total debt was reduced $37,416,108; and during the combined months of June and July, $37,189,091. The total reduction during the four months ending September 30, 1866, thus amounts to $96,951,426. According to the monthly official returns, the amount of public debt, at the beginning of each month, from October 1, 1865, to October 1, 1866, has been as follows:

1865.	
October 1	$2,744,947,726
November 1	2,740,854,758
December 1	2,714,633,214
1866.	
January 1	2,716,581,536
February 1	2,716,895,132
March 1	2,711,859,000
April 1	2,705,646,518
May 1	2,699,689,842
June 1	2,670,288,337
July 1	no statement
August 1	2,633,098,276
September 1	2,595,682,168
October 1	2,573,336,941

During the last six months the extraordinary aggregate of $132,309,575 of debt has been liquidated—a rate of payment which would extinguish the whole indebtedness of the Government within nine years. During the last twelve months $171,610,785 of debt has been paid off—a rate of liquidation which, not so large as that of the last six months, would yet wipe out the whole debt within fifteen years. This large reduction of debt has been effected through the ordinary revenues, which have been collected without any symptoms of discontent at taxation, and which, it would appear, Congress is not likely early to reduce.

POLITICAL.

Hon. M. C. Kerr, re-elected to Congress from the Second (New Albany) District of Indiana, is a native of Titusville, Pennsylvania, being a son of the late Samuel Kerr, of that city. Mr. Kerr has resided in Indiana for nearly twenty years past, and is now elected to Congress for the second term.

R. L. Johnston, Democratic candidate for Congress in the Seventeenth District, fell one hundred and fifty votes behind his ticket, in Cambria county, while his successful competitor, D. J. Morrell, Esq., the Union candidate, ran as many ahead of his ticket. Clymer has 652 majority, and Johnston has only 535. It is presumed the Democracy will take up a new man next time.

The Harrisburgh *Telegraph*, of Friday says: "J. B.," accompanied by his niece and nephew, passed over the Wrightsville Branch and N. C. railroad, *en route* for Washington, on Tuesday evening last. His errand, doubtless, is to console "A. J." on the signal defeat of "My Policy."

Judge Kelley, of Philadelphia, will leave that city to-day for the State of Illinois, whither he goes at the request of the Republican Union Committee, to speak at several important points prior to the November election. Judge Kelley is an able and influential speaker, and will do good work in the cause of right in Illinois.

Owing to the unfortunate disagreement of the Union Republican Judicial conferees, John Truckey, Esq., Democrat, has been elected President Judge of the Mercer and Venango district. The Democracy of the district affect to claim this as a great victory.

Hiester Clymer, it is said, is to be consoled with a foreign mission.

It is alleged that at least thirty thousand illegal votes were polled for Hiester Clymer on Tuesday last. The Sixth ward, Harrisburg, doubled its vote in one year, polling on Tuesday 689 votes against 355 last fall. A correct count of the male inhabitants shows the number to be exactly 651—or thirty-eight less than the number who voted on Tuesday, proving that fraud by wholesale was perpetrated at the polls. Great frauds were also perpetrated in the eastern coal regions, particularly in Luzerne county.

There were many attempts made on Tuesday to violate the election law disfranchising deserters. The Meadville *Republican* says: In addition to Wm. McArthur, judge of election for Mead township, arrested and bound over, for receiving the vote of a deserter, John Conrad, the alleged deserter, and Walter Story, who incited him to vote, have been bound over to the November Court for violation of the statute. Their bonds were fixed at $250.

Will any one wonder why the Democracy carry Berks county, after reading the following from the Reading *Dispatch*: A German, residing at the corner of Eighth and Muhlenberg streets, being one of the great unwashed and still unterrified, took offence at the patriotism of his son in law in voting for General Geary, and turned him out doors. This violent Copperhead is a shoemaker.

An employee at the Reading Freight Depot said the day before election that if Gen. Geary became Governor of Pennsylvania he would eat a raw hide, without salt or pepper, and carry the tail on his back through the principal streets of Reading. At last accounts, the ardent partizan had not fulfilled his threat, and it is hoped for the sake of his digestive organs he will not.

The Easton *Express* says: Our town was thrown into no little excitement this morning upon the intelligence that the President had revoked the appointment of Col. Chas. Glatz, and re-appointed Gen. Seitridge to that office again—the duties of which he has so admirably discharged.

The highest vote cast in Philadelphia was for Governor, it being 105,122 votes. The *Inquirer* says: This exceedingly heavy vote is the largest ever polled in any city in this country, New York not excepted; but as large as it is, it does not comprise the whole of our voting population, which, if every man who could have voted had been brought to the polls, would have probably increased the returns to 135,000.

Thurlow Weed, in his late manifesto, says: "Gen. B. F. Butler, a Democrat who supported Breckinridge for President, is now a full neck ahead of Mr. Sumner for President in 1870." Mr. Weed would have indicated the exact meaning of the observation, had he made known what progress Mr. Sumner has made towards the Presidency in 1870.

The Union State Committee of California and the Union County committee of San Francisco have telegraphed congratulations to General Geary.

Mr. Raymond's Position.

The following letter is given to the public now by the friends of Mr. Raymond, to prove his good intentions all along:

WASHINGTON, July 17, 1866.

MY DEAR SIR: I have yours of the 14th. I think there can be no doubt as to the substantial unanimity of the Union party in our State and elsewhere, in opposition to the general course of the President, and to the Philadelphia Convention. What may happen between now and election time, after the pressure of Congress is removed and when the people have had an opportunity to canvass the matter more coolly, it is not easy to say.

I think it not unlikely that the Philadelphia Convention may have a wholesome influence on our State Convention, and make it somewhat more moderate than it would be otherwise. But it is not likely to disturb the integrity or ascendancy of the Union party.

I shall be governed in my course toward it by developments. I do not see the necessity of denouncing it from the start, nor until more is known of its composition, purposes and action. It looks now as though it would be mainly in the hands of the Copperheads. If it should happen to contain a majority of sensible men from all parties, who care more for the country than any party, it may possibly exclude the extreme Copperheads and Rebels and lay down a platform which shall command the respect of the whole country. But this would be a kind of miracle which we have no right to expect in these days, to look for.

I think that in spite of all the trash things that have been said, and the crazy schemes that have been proposed by the Radicals this winter, what has actually been done by Congress merits approbation. All which it has done, in a political sense, is to pass the Constitutional amendments. I voted for them, and am ready to stand upon them as the platform of the party. I think the members from Tennessee and Arkansas ought to be at once admitted to their seats, as loyal men, who can take the oath and come from loyal constituencies. If Congress would do that and adjourn, we could go into the canvass this fall without any fear of the Philadelphia Convention, or anything else. I think the President has made a great mistake in taking ground against those amendments. They are in themselves reasonable, wise and popular. It is easy to take exception to details, and to the mode in which they have been passed, and the people will not be stopped by these trifles. They will go to the heart of the matter, and judge them on their merits. Yours very truly,

H. J. RAYMOND.

HON. RANSOM BALCOM.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK A. M.

BY THE CABLE.

Prusso-Saxon Treaty Concluded.

Decline in U. S. Five-Twenties.

PRUSSIA AND SAXONY.

LONDON, October 13.—It is rumored that the plenipotentiaries of Prussia and Saxony have amicably adjusted all difficulties and that peace negotiations have been finally concluded.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Shipping Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, October 13.—The steamship Java, from New York October 3d, has arrived. The ship Chancellor Jones, from New York, September 12th, has arrived.

COMMERCIAL.

The London Money Market.

LONDON, October 13.—Consols closed at 89¼ for money. American stocks—the closing prices to-day are: United States 5-20's, 70¾; Erie Railway, 49½; Illinois Central, 78¼.

LONDON, October 13.—Consols closed at 89¼ for money. United States 5-20s, 71½; Illinois Central, 73¼.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, October 13.—Cotton is firm and active. Sales to-day 20,000 bales. Middling uplands are quoted at 15.

Breadstuffs—The weather is unfavorable, and the breadstuff's market is firmer for wheat and corn.

The provision market is generally dull, with a declining tendency.

LIVERPOOL, October 10.—Cotton firmer with sales to-day of 295 bales middling uplands at 14½d.

BY FOREIGN MAILS

Honors to the Cable Layers.

THE GREAT FLOOD IN FRANCE.

English Wheat Crop Injured by the Weather—Political Movements—Lord Lyons to Succeed Earl Cowley—Return of Garibaldi to Caprera—Case of Rebel Vessels Postponed—Woolwich Arsenal Destroyed—Protest from the King of Hanover, &c., &c.

NEW YORK, October 14.—Arrived—The steamers America, from Southampton on the 3d, the Malta, from Liverpool on the 2d, and the City of Boston, from Queenstown on the 4th. Thirteen hundred passengers arrived to-day on the steamers America and City of Boston.

The foreign news to the 4th inst. contain the following: At the banquet in honor of the Cable layers a message was read from the Queen, conferring Knighthood upon Captain Anderson, Professor Thompson, Messrs. Glass and Canning, and a Baronetcy upon Mr. Simpson and Mr. Gooch. The Queen says her reason for not conferring distinguishing marks of her favor upon Mr. Cyrus W. Field is an apprehension that it might encroach on the province of his own Government.

Electioneering movements in various parts of England are reported looking towards the possible dissolution of Parliament next spring.

It is stated that the wet weather in England has destroyed a tenth part of the whole wheat crop.

Woolwich Arsenal was leveled to the ground by an explosion of gun cotton. No lives were lost.

It is reported that Lord Lyons succeeds Earl Cowley at Paris.

The case of the seven rebel vessels seized as property of the United States has again been postponed.

The inundations in France were subsiding. Great damage has been done by the floods, and the Emperor headed a subscription with 10,000 francs.

Garibaldi has returned to Caprera, and the volunteers have been disbanded.

All quiet at Palermo.

The King of Hanover has protested to all the cabinets of Europe against annexation to Prussia, and appeals to the powers to aid him against oppression.

The insurrection in Candia is still progressing and the insurgents are marching upon the city of Candia.

The Porte has recognized Prince Charles as Hospodar.

The French minister has protested against Turkey ceding any ports in the Gulf of Egina to America or Russia.

FARTHER POINT, October 14.—The steamship Belgian, which left Liverpool at 2:30 P. M., on the 4th, and Londonderry on the 5th inst., passed this point to-day. The steamship Hermann, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the 3d.

The frigate Colorado left Southampton on the 3d, for Cherbourg.

An interchange of civilities had taken place between Admiral Goldsborough and the Admiral in command at Portsmouth. Visits and salutes were exchanged. Admiral Goldsborough's flag was hoisted at the time on the Frolic.

The United States steamer Canandaigua, from Cherbourg and Lisbon, arrived at Gibraltar on the second, and proceeded eastward.

The London *Times* compliments Lord Stanley on his speech at the cable banquet in Liverpool, which was, it says, designed to satisfy the United States that our relations with that country are safe in his hands. The *Times* suggests that his Lordship should take in hand the differences relating to the Alabama claims, which, intractable as they may seem, it is persuaded can be set at rest if the necessary temper and judgment be brought to bear upon them. The *Times* further suggests that England should offer to submit her neutrality laws, together with those of the United States, to revision by a mixed commission; also, that the time has come when concession respecting the Alabama claims is no longer open to misconstruction, and would be accepted by the United States as a spontaneous act of good will.

The *Daily News* says it is understood that the British Foreign Office has received a petition from M. Lamirande, whose case has created so much noise, and that Lord Stanley has promised that his case shall have his immediate and best attention. Lord Caernavon, Colonial Secretary, is also taking the necessary measures for instituting a strict inquiry into the conduct of those who so grossly outraged British law in this matter.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says the seizure of the British steamer Tornado and the imprisonment of her crew by positive orders from Madrid, are assuming a serious aspect. The ground alleged by her captors is that the Tornado was a Chilean privateer. The facts are that she is owned by Campbell & Co., of London, and was on a voyage from Leith to Rio Janeiro. The crew have been kept in close confinement for months, and treated with brutal severity by the Spanish authorities.

It is asserted that the Marquis de Moustier, previous to his departure from Constantinople, addressed strong representations to the Turkish government against any cession by the latter, to Russia or America, of ports in the Gulf of Egina.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* asserts that, notwithstanding the pacific countenance assumed, there is in higher regions as strong if not stronger irritation against Prussia as at any previous period.

Official intelligence from Candia states that another battle had taken place, in which 7,000 Christians and 17,000 Egyptians were engaged. The former commenced the attack, and drove back the Egyptians to the sea shore, where they were received on board the vessels of the Turkish squadron.

A conflict is reported between the Christians and Turks at Heraclea, in which the former claim to have had the advantage.

OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The President Urged to Immediately Demand Indemnity from England.

NEW YORK, October 14.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: A number of gentlemen representing claimants for indemnity from England, waited to-day upon the President and urged upon him the necessity of taking immediate steps. The delay of the British government in responding to the just demands of our government was freely commented upon, and it is reported that the President expressed himself favorably inclined to their views. It was suggested that a demand should be at once made for indemnity within thirty days, with a threat that in case it was not complied with, Canada should be seized and held as security for the payment of the claim. The political friends of the President, here, are generally in favor of such action. As a question of policy, they argue that a foreign war would have a tendency to heal the bitterness of feeling between the Radicals and Conservatives. There is no doubt that the President considers the claim a just one, and declines incurring the expense of a war for several reasons. He is anxious to reduce the taxation and restore the currency as soon as possible to a specie basis. At the same time the friends of a compulsory demand for immediate action on the part of England, in response to our demand for indemnity, openly say that such a demand will shortly be made, and an army ordered to the Canadian border in less than eight weeks.

The New York Forgeries.

NEW YORK, October 14.—A series of extensive forgeries on several of the banks and bankers of this city to the amount of thirty thousand dollars, has just come to light. Some of the forged checks were deposited in the Hanover Bank by an imposter of the name of Eugene Durand, who succeeded in obtaining ten thousand dollars. Two checks were drawn in the name of Trevor & Alpate, bankers of Wall street, one for $7,100, and the other for $4,600, and were drawn against after having been deposited. The North American Bank, the Merchants' and Chemical Banks are among the victims. Thus far it appears only about $12,000 have been lost on this forged paper. An alleged accomplice of Durand was arrested yesterday and taken before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs Police Court. A partial examination was made in the case, when the proceedings were further adjourned until to-morrow at ten o'clock A. M.

Gen. Butler in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, October 13.—General Butler spoke to the largest audience ever assembled at the Court House, and no man ever spoke here that received a warmer welcome and more enthusiastic applause, or was listened to with closer attention.

Death of Col. Ihrie.

TRENTON, N. J., October 14.—Colonel C. J. Ihrie, formerly State Librarian, and some time as a Senator from Warren county, died in this city last night.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

BY THE MAILS.

An English View of the Political Situation in America.

Count Bismarck and Louis Napoleon at Biarritz.

Health of the French Emperor.

The Oriental Question—America and Russia.

Bismarck's Illness.

English Opinion of President Johnson and Congress.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

No Place for the Pope but Italy.

THE AMERICAN PRESIDENCY.

English Opinion of President Johnson's Position Towards Congress—The Struggle for the Succession.

THE TOUR.

[From the Liverpool Mercury, Sept. 29.]

President Johnson has completed his unfortunate tour through the Northern States, and has returned to Washington. On all sides it is admitted that Mr. Johnson has greatly weakened his position by his late speeches, and that the next Congress, which meets in December, will contain a large majority of radicals, who will wholly repudiate the President's conciliatory policy towards the South. Each party is clutching at straws to gain the advantage, and the Fenian organization is a bone of angry contention.

[From the Liverpool Times, Sept. 29.]

The recent intelligence from America is important, as showing that the tour of the President has been a failure, and so far from strengthening the Democratic party, his indiscretion has considerably weakened it.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL QUESTION.

[From the London Times, September 28.]

Two years ago, when the American civil war, though nearing its end, was still raging with undiminished fury, the majority of the Northern people raised to the second place in the Union a man who was universally looked upon as the incarnation of the fiercest patriotic spirit. The federal cause had no more single-minded candidate, no more active and resolute champion, than Andrew Johnson. * * * He was nominated for the post of Vice President amid the general applause of the zealots of the Republican party, and his success was taken as a remarkable proof of Northern determination. It may be that if those who proposed and elected him had known that he was so soon to take the highest office in the State they would have hesitated before they chose one in whose character energy approaching almost to violence was the principal feature. But when the assassin's weapon deprived the republic of its late chief, and it was known that Andrew Johnson was President of the United States, there was, perhaps, not one among those millions who anticipated the policy which has since revealed itself. On the contrary, a thrill of anxiety passed through the moderate men of the victorious party—those whose opinions were represented by Mr. Lincoln and Mr. Seward. When one of these lay dead, and it was thought scarcely possible that the other should survive, men feared to see the high-handed Governor of Tennessee invested with a power almost supreme. Only the fiercest advocates of punishment and confiscation for the prostrate South were inclined to rejoice that the genial Lincoln had found a stern and relentless successor.

This is the man against whom the tide of Northern opinion is every day setting stronger and stronger. President Johnson is no longer railed against in the South, but the Republicans of New England and the West have hardly any terms harsh enough to express their detestation of him. Three fourths of the men whose suffrages gave him his present position are now his bitter opponents. On the other hand he is, or rather was until a few weeks ago, the hope of those whose rebellion he had denounced and so hotly striven against. Yet there is no reason to suppose that the President has changed his creed, nor is he one to allow the possession of office to modify his conduct. To an attentive observer he is the same Andrew Johnson who carried matters with so high a hand against the rebels, and if these were to rise again he would show himself as unsparing as ever. The truth seems to be that he belongs to a party which has a fixed doctrine with regard to the rights of American States and citizens, and that he maintains that doctrine without regard to the circumstances of the time or the changes of public opinion. The doctrine is "the constitution as it was"—the theory that though a State has no right to leave the Union, and may be coerced if it attempts to do so, yet there is no federal authority, not even in Congress itself, to interfere with the internal affairs of any State, and that when a State acknowledges the Federal Government it is entitled to all its former rights. But it ought to be evident to any American statesman, as it is to observant foreigners, that one of the chief results of the past war is the great increase of the power of Congress and a general modification of the relations of the States to each other and to the Federal Government. Before the war the most remarkable feature of the American polity was the weakness of the central authority. The constitution is unchanged in the letter, but its spirit and practice are no longer the same. Amid the convulsions of four years a controlling force was necessary for the safety of the republic, and Congress assumed a power which is not likely again to be seriously disputed. The Union precisely as it was can hardly exist again. In all important matters Congress will be practically almost as supreme as the British Parliament. North and South, the Atlantic States and the West, will probably have in turn to bow to the colossal authority derived from the entire Union. At present it is the turn of the South, and whatever may be the letter of the constitution, or the glosses which lawyers may put upon it, it is certain that Congress must in the end have its own way.

If, then, the forthcoming elections result in the defeat of the Presidential policy, it will be useless for the Chief Magistrate and his advisers to go further in opposing what is manifestly the will of the majority of Americans.

THE DIFFERENCE.

[From the London Post, September 28.]

Those who are desirous of making themselves acquainted with the operation of democratic institutions would do well to consider with attention what is now passing in the United States. In many respects there is a striking resemblance between what is termed the "constitution" in America and in Great Britain, and it therefore becomes specially worth our while to examine those points of difference which exist in the actual working of the political system in both countries. We have a sovereign ruling by responsible Ministers, and a Parliament in part composed of a hereditary peerage, and in part of representatives elected at short intervals by a section of the population. In the United States the chief magistrate is elected for a short period, he shares the responsibility of his Ministers, and the Parliament is composed exclusively of popular delegates who are chosen by an electoral body which embraces the entire population. * * * Of the attitude taken in America by the chief magistrate, and the singular relationship in which he has placed himself with his fellow citizens during the present crisis, it is needless to say that nothing bearing the faintest resemblance to them is to be found in the customs of the English people or of their sovereign. No two things could well be more dissimilar than a royal progress and a Presidential stumping tour. The fact that the Queen's advisers are morally as well as legally responsible for her acts renders it almost impossible that she should become the object of popular odium, at least on political grounds, and the much abused constitutional maxim that the sovereign can do no wrong has, at all events, the effect of invariably securing for her every mark of respect. In the United States it is different. The President is always the representative of a particular policy, and consequently has political opponents. To what lengths party feeling can go, and how completely all respect for the magistrate is lost in antipathy to the political leader, has been shown of late in a manner which is scarcely intelligible to any people accustomed to regard the person who wields the executive power (whatever his title) as an object of respect.

WHAT THE IRISH THINK.

[From Saunders's News Letter (Dublin), Sept. 20.]

Advices from the United States are to the effect that the President has brought his tour to a close, and returned to Washington, where he received a hearty reception. The correspondence of English papers generally take a discouraging view of his treatment at the ensuing election; but the President has still a large party on his side. The Soldiers and Sailors' Convention at Cleveland, Ohio, has been exchanging compliments with a convention of Confederate soldiers at Memphis, the latter of whom stated they would leave a settlement of their difficulties with the Union soldiers. An enthusiastic demonstration also indorsed the President's policy in New York. Even the Fenians appear anxious to go with the President, and if it were not for his prompt action against them, probably would do so.

FRANCE.

THE EMPEROR OF FRANCE AND COUNT BISMARCK.

[Correspondence of the London Times.]

PARIS, September 28.—It is not a great many years ago since interviews between the principal European potentates were very much in fashion and of frequent occurrence. At first they excited a strong interest in the public mind. People could not imagine that great sovereigns met and conversed *tete-a-tete* without exchanging most important communications, forming vast plans, or entering into solemn engagements. An interview was no sooner over than the journals of Europe were full of wise conjectures, and even of positive assertions, of what had passed there. After a time, when people saw that nothing came of meetings supposed to be pregnant with such great resolves, combinations and events, the interest felt very much subsided, and the world ended by understanding that in these days of facile locomotion emperors, kings and queens might exchange visits or make appointments without affairs of State coming under discussion. There are other interviews on record much more momentous in their consequences than of those amicable encounters of crowned heads. The name of Plombiers will occur to everybody. If all were known, it would perhaps prove that the meeting of the French Emperor and Count Bismarck at Biarritz also deserves a place upon the list of important interviews. There are persons in Paris, and probably a great many throughout France, who maintain and are convinced that Count Bismarck promised the Emperor an extension of frontier in the direction of the Rhine as the price of his complete neutrality in the contemplated war, and of his not even forming an army of observation in the direction of Germany. Such persons, of course, abuse Count Bismarck for having broken his word. His end once gained, they say, Austria once prostrate, and the military power of Prussia established as at least on a par with the first in Europe, he broke his pledge and would give nothing. "Take Belgium, if you please, annex the canton of Geneva, if you think proper, but of German land not a foot can be yielded up." Count Bismarck has adopted the saying of Ricasoli when he was taxed with the intention of ceding Sardinia or part of the Riviera to France; he sees a great deal of land to take, but not an acre to give up. It is very doubtful, however, whether he be not unjustly accused when he is charged with having broken his promise in the case above cited. My belief is that the Emperor outwitted himself rather than that he was outwitted by Bismarck. The Prussian Minister went to Biarritz most anxious to secure that neutrality of France which should enable him to carry out his ambitious designs, and to make the war, for which he at last took a pretext since proved as unsubstantial and baseless as that advanced by the wolf for his attack upon the lamb. At that time the Emperor might almost have made his own terms, sure of their acceptance. Bismarck was pliant, conciliatory—in fact, suppliant. He actually bored and persecuted the Emperor by his persistance, but he could not get his august interlocutor to come to any sort of verbal agreement. No compact was made, I have good reason for thinking, and no equivalent for French neutrality definitely stipulated. The Emperor listened, twirled his moustache, but was impenetrable and taciturn. Still, although he avoided committing himself, the impression upon his mind seems to have been that Count Bismarck was bound to certain concessions if France, when the time came, acted in the way that Prussia desired. Bismarck, on the other hand, obtaining no pledge, held himself in no way bound by any offers he might have made. There was no bargain; *in fact, the Emperor had never said "Done."* And when the victory had been gained by Prussia, and the claim for tithes was put in, it was rejected without breach of promise. It was sharp practice, if you please, on the part of Bismarck, but the Emperor ought better to have known with whom he was dealing. But, as the Prussian Minister feels that his work is not yet done, knows that he has many enemies in Germany, and many difficulties still to surmount, and, finally, notwithstanding the needle gun, thinks it much more inexpedient to be on good than on bad terms with France, it is still thought by many here that he will make concessions of some kind. I am incredulous of their including a cession of German territory, even though it were but the frontier of 1814. It would be too great a blow to his prestige as a conqueror, too unpopular a step in Prussia, and, indeed, throughout Germany.

THE HEALTH OF THE FRENCH EMPEROR.

[Paris (Sept. 26) Correspondence of the London Post.]

Letters from Biarritz say that the medical advisers of the Emperor have prayed his Majesty to abstain as much as possible from mental occupations, to take moderate exercise, and live as quietly as he can. The weather is fine, and much is expected from the invigorating sea breeze. The Empress and the Imperial Prince are in excellent health, and pass some hours every day at the swimming establishment where the children of the fashionable circles meet, for which the French call *exercises de natation*. Here the ladies of the French Court, and some Spanish ladies, who are described as "Murillo beauties," circle round Her Majesty, and indulge in familiar conversation. Among the company at Biarritz are the Duchess Javalquinto, the Countess Swieykowska (the Countess Labedoyere,) Madame the wife of Marshal Serrano, Mme. Korsakow, the Duke and Duchess de Mouchy, &c. A number of Americans have this year resorted to Biarritz, to the great happiness of hotel-keepers. Visitors find the town improved in appearance and spreading rapidly. Nothing is said of royal visits from Spain, and the French Court circle will be quiet and health-seeking, the only programme being a few excursions in the neighborhood of Biarritz.

COUNT BISMARCK'S ILLNESS.

The London *Telegraph* says that the complaint from which Count Bismarck is suffering assumes the form of a swelling in the blood-vessels of the head. His physicians have prescribed absolute rest as affording the only chance of recovery. A correspondent of the same journal thus describes the Count's appearance at the Berlin *fetes*:

"On the extreme right, in the white uniform of a major of the Landwehr cuirassiers, a broad-shouldered, short necked man sat mounted on a brown bay mare. Very still and silent the rider sits, waiting patiently till the interview between the King and the civic worthies is concluded. The skin of the face is parchment colored, with dull leaden hued blotches about the cheeks, the eyes are blood-shot; the veins about the forehead are swollen; the great heavy eyelids presses upon the wrinkled brows. The man looks as if he had risen from a sick bed which he never ought to have left. That is Count Bismarck Schonhausen, prime Minister of Prussia. Yesterday he was said to be well nigh dying; ugly rumors floated about the town; his doctors declared that rest, absolute rest, was the only remedy upon which they could base their hopes for his recovery. But to-day it was important that the Premier should show himself. The iron will, which had never swerved before any obstacle, was not to be daunted by physical pain, or to be swayed by medical remonstrances. And so, to the astonishment of all those who knew how critical his state of health had been but a few hours before, Count Bismarck put on his uniform and rode out to day to take his place in the royal *cortege*. Even now the man who has made a united Germany a possibility, and has raised Prussia from the position of a second-rate power to the highest rank amongst continental empires, is but scantily honored in his own country; and the cheers with which he was greeted were tame compared with those which welcomed the Generals who had been the instruments of the work his brain had planned. But to those, I think, who looked at all beyond the excitement of the day, the true hero of that brilliant gathering was neither king nor princes of the blood royal, Generals nor soldiers, but the sallow, livid-looking statesman, who was there in spite of racking pain and doctors' advice and the commonest caution, in order that his work might be completed to the end."

The *Pall Mall Gazette*, of September 21, has the following: "Count Bismarck's illness is of a serious character. To-day (as we learn by a private telegram) he is better; but it need be doubted no longer that he is much shaken. The Count suffers from some disorder of the brain, we believe. He will soon take leave of absence for about ten weeks, but his present condition is such as to create doubts whether he will ever resume his official labors. Monsieur de Sellstein, who was Minister in 1859, and M. de Savigny, who is regarded at Berlin as a very rising man, are already spoken of as likely to succeed to the high office which Count Bismarck has so illustriously filled. M. de Savigny was Prussian Envoy to the Bund up to the outbreak of the war, and took a considerable part in the recent peace negotiations."

THE ORIENTAL QUESTION.

AMERICA AND RUSSIA IN THE EAST.

Under the title of "Le Spectre Russe," the *Presse* of September 27th ridicules the idea that any danger to the European States can arise from the intimate relations which exist at present between the United States of America and the Government of St. Petersburgh. The writer says:

"It was thus with the France of Louis XIV. and the Kingdom of Siam. It was so with modern France and the realm of Persia; they pay each other small services, but they are not in a position to help each other efficaciously. Serious and efficient alliances are established and subsist only so long as they serve a common interest and pursue a common object, equally useful to the two allies. That between France and England was serious, sincere, and efficacious in 1854, because the two nations had the same interest in saving Constantinople from the Russian dominion. That of 1863 could not renew the loosened ties, because France was not so much concerned to save Denmark as England was. Let any one international question be cited which the United States and Russia may have an equal interest in solving in the same manner, and then we shall consider the alliance of which so much has been said as serious. There would still remain to be explained what sort of assistance the two parties would be in a position to lend each other. Who will pretend that an American squadron could have saved Sebastopol, or that the United States would require a single Russian regiment to defend its territory against invasion? The American Embassy will render the same service to Russia as that of Siam did to Louis XIV. It will excite imagination, afford a subject for the newspapers, inspire the Court poets, and leave no more trace than the fireworks which have been let off in its honor. As to the Russian power, it is not when hardly ten years have elapsed since the Crimean war that an attempt should be made to set it up as a scarecrow for Europe. The Czar, it is said, will one day command 1,000,000 men. So be it; but is number the sole element of power? How was it that Prussia so easily conquered Austria, which had a population double her own? Austria succumbed because she had neither money, nor credit, nor good administration, nor an organization to enable her to make use of her natural advantages, nor union among her populations, nor sympathy between her Sovereign and his subjects. Are not all these of weakness found to a still greater extent in Russia? A State which can only borrow at 50 per cent. is incapable of waging a war of invasion. When Russia shall have restored her finances, re-established her credit, pacified her Polish Provinces, civilized her Russian ones; when her internal means of communication enable her to make use of her populations and transport her military forces with facility, accompanied by all the administrative services of a great army, then Russia may become a subject of disquietude for liberal Europe."

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

NO HOPE FOR PIUS THE NINTH BUT IN ROME WITH THE ITALIANS.

Paris (September 26) Correspondence of the London Times.]

That some last supreme effort should be made by the friends of the Papacy to keep the French garrison at Rome is only natural and what was expected. Whatever influences may be brought to bear, it is very natural that they should be carried on with great secrecy and entirely independent of official channels. That the Emperor, before he left St. Cloud, received representations from illustrious personages, concerning the assumed position of Pius IX. after the retirement of the French garrison, there is, I believe, no doubt. I do not refer to any one at the Vatican, to the Roman government, or the Nuncio who represents the Holy See at the Court of Napoleon III. The Pope and his advisers pretend to be indifferent to the decisions of the French Government. Cardinal Antonelli has told the diplomatic body at Rome that, whereas the convention between France and Italy was contracted without consulting the Holy Father, or the Government of the holy Pontiff, Pius the IX., and Rome knew nothing of the transaction, and can hold no official diplomatic correspondence concerning the provisions of the Convention. The same language is held by the Court of Cardinals towards the Government of Italy. All this is very sublime, and may be very logical; but events will show that the policy of the Papacy towards France and Italy will have injured the influence and yet further weakened the authority of the Roman Church, so far as her worldly pretensions are concerned.

* * * But, so far as any representations made to the Emperor at St. Cloud or at Biarritz are concerned, no matter from what quarter, as to influencing the resolution of the eldest child of the church, there is, perhaps, little for the Papacy to hope for. The Ultramontanes have done their all in France. They have excited the French clergy to preach treason from the pulpit, which, however, was speedily and firmly put down by the authority of the State. They have intrigued with senators and deputies, and inspired clerical journals to show the necessity of France protecting a government which has long damaged the interests of religion and made itself dependent on foreign bayonets. The Jesuits of our day have not neglected the old instrument of influence—women. Pretty faces and gentle voices have pleaded for the church. But the Convention will be executed in December, unless political troubles break out in Italy, as above referred to. The Emperor Napoleon knows, and the Cardinals know, that Pius IX. will be as safe at the Vatican after the retirement of the French garrison as he is now. This was long since arranged with the leaders of the Roman people. No foreign Powers will be allowed to invade the Italian peninsula in order to mount guard at St. Angelo. The Italian Government will preach order in Rome, and respect for the head of the Roman Church. The Antibes men will be treated as the Venetians treated the Austrians, they will be avoided but not offended by the Romans. The Pope would be safe without them, and their presence is only a perverse practical demonstration intended to annoy France and Italy. If any disturbance takes place in Rome at the close of the year it will be the explosion of a priestly plot. If the Pope runs away from Rome it will be a comedy of his friends' own composing, as was the flight to Gaeta, the details of which are humiliatingly absurd. Reconciliation, on the other hand, with Italy would place the head of the Roman Church in a most commanding position just now. The nation has completed its emancipation from foreign occupation, with the exception of twelve hundred men from Antibes. The Italians desire that their spiritual head should be free, and all good Catholics sigh to witness the Church once more exercise its beneficent influence over the people—respected and looked to as a social blessing. Reconciliation with Italy at the present moment would relieve the Church from its financial difficulties and endow the Papacy with a revenue far beyond that it ever collected from its impoverished temporal as well as spiritual subjects. Pius IX., as in 1848, might again find the millions of Italy blessing him with grateful and devoted hearts. All hostility would be disarmed. Pius IX., the great and good high priest of the New Testament—Pius IX., the friend and guardian of the Italian people—the Italians would exclaim,

And with thy blessings steel my lance's point.

If you seek to ascertain the state of public feeling in France you find most men applaud the retirement of the French garrison from Rome.

MAXIMILIAN.

Important Letter from M. Eloin.

WASHINGTON, October 14.—The following is a translation of a letter addressed to Maximilian, the original of which is in possession of the State Department. The writer of this letter, M. Eloin, is a Belgian, who possesses the confidence of Maximilian and his wife, and is one of their most influential and trusted advisers. He holds the office of Counsellor of State to Maximilian, and is now on a mission to Europe:

"SIRE: The article of the French *Moniteur* denying that the two French Generals, Osmond and Vriand, have permission to assume the departments of war and finance proves that from this time the mask is shamelessly thrown aside. The mission of General Castelnau, Aid-de-camp and confidential servant of the Emperor, although secret, can have no other aim, in my judgment, than to provoke abdication as soon as possible, while we are unable to explain the conduct of which history must be the judge. The French Government wishes that an abdication should precede the return of the army, and that thus it may be able to proceed alone to organize a new state of affairs capable of securing its own interests and those of its subjects. I have a firm conviction that your Majesty will not give this satisfaction to a policy which must sooner or later answer for the odious character of the acts, and for the fatal consequences which must follow them. The reproach of discord, the sentiments expressed by General Grant, the attitude of the President, the results of the cowardice of the French Cabinet, are grave facts, destined to increase the difficulties and to discourage the bravest. Nevertheless, I have a firm belief that the abandonment of the cause before the return of the French army would be interpreted as an act of weakness, and as the Emperor holds his authority by a popular vote it is to the Mexican people, freed from the pressure of a foreign intervention, that he must demand the material and financial support indispensable to the existence and increased greatness of the Empire. If this appeal should not be heard, then your Majesty, having accomplished your noble mission to the very end, will return to Europe with all the prestige which accompanied you in your departure; and in the midst of important circumstances which cannot fail to arise, you will be able to play the *role* which by all considerations belongs to you.

"Setting out for Miramar the fourth of this month, with the intention of embarking at St. Nazaire, after having received the orders of Her Majesty the Empress, I was compelled to defer my departure again. It needed this high influence to change a determination which my devotion urged upon me as the accomplishment of a duty. I was greatly disappointed upon learning that my numerous dispatches of the month of June and July did not reach your Majesty at the proper time, sent under cover to Bembell, and accompanied by long letters written to that devoted friend to be communicated to your Majesty. I was far from foreseeing his departure from Mexico. They have lost to-day all the interest which they borrowed from the unexpected events which followed so rapidly. I especially regret this unlucky incident, if it has for one instant awakened in the mind of your Majesty a doubt of my incessant desire to faithfully perform my duty. In crossing Austria I was able to observe the general discontent which reigns there. Nothing is yet done. The Emperor is discouraged, the people are impatient, and publicly demand his abdication. The sympathies of your Majesty ostensibly extend all over the Empire. In Venetia a whole party is anxious to proclaim its former Governor. But when a Government arranges the elections under the rule of universal suffrage, it is easy to foresee the result. In accordance with the last orders of your Majesty, I send by this mail a telegram in cypher to Rosas, in order to warn your Majesty of the arrival of General Castelnau and of the disavowal given to Osmond and Vriand. I have learned by G. that the doubtful attitude taken at Paris by 2,146, (Almonti, Maximilian's Minister at Paris, since displaced,) becomes each day more public. For some time past he has loaded with favors and money young Iturbide, whose himself understands nothing of this change. I think it is necessary to take the young man back near me until the end of his vacation.

"The state of the health of the Emperor Napoleon seriously disturbs all Europe. His departure for Biarritz seems indefinitely postponed. It is said that a severe diabetes now complicates the inflammation of the bladder from which he is suffering. As for her Majesty, the Empress Charlotte, in the midst of her flowers, which make Miramar an enchanting garden, she shines in all the lustre of perfect health.

"I have the honor to be, sir, your Majesty's most humble, most devoted and most faithful servant and subject,

[Signed] "F. ELOIN.

"Brussels, September 19, 1866."

THE LOST STEAMER EVENING STAR

Statement of the Chief Engineer.

NEW YORK, October 14.—The chief engineer of the lost steamer Evening Star has reached here, and makes the following statement: When last leaving port, the engines and boilers were in good working order, and continued so until the night of the second of October. On this evening a severe gale set in from east to east south-east, which increased to a hurricane at midnight, then carrying away with the heavy sea both wheel houses, leaving nothing but the braces and guards. The steamer was continually shipping heavy seas, partially flooding the engine room, but not affecting at that hour the fires. At three A. M., October 3d, the straining of the ship in the heavy seas caused the main steam pipe to break, which drove my men from the fire-room, but I still continued to work the engine, and so continued until five o'clock, within one hour of the sinking of the ship. As soon as the steampipe broke, I started the fire in the donkey engine, and set the steam pump in operation, which worked most effectually. It had previously been in constant operation until the steam pipe broke. At four forty A. M., the steam pipe on the donkey boiler broke. The water was gaining very fast, the ship laying in the trough of the sea, and making a clean breach over her. At five A. M. the engine stopped working; all hands bailing ship. At about six A. M. the ship went down. Up to the time the engine stopped working, five A. M., October 3d, no ship ever stood up better under such a tremendous hurricane and heavy sea. She behaved herself nobly. The cause of the stoppage of the engine was the shipping of tremendous seas, which caused great volumes of water to reach the fire room, extinguishing the fires, and thus preventing the making of steam. The engine hatchways had been broken in by the seas. The assistant engineers, water tenders, firemen and coal passers all stood to their posts bravely, and obeyed all orders promptly and coolly. They all proved themselves efficient and worthy men. In justice to the owners of the steamer, I must here state that every facility in the way of supplies and material for repairs to the engine and pumps were furnished me with an unstinted liberality. Capt. Knapp and all the other officers of the steamer, as well as the crew, were untiring in their efforts to avert the disaster, and the passengers nobly seconded their exertions in such a manner as they were requested. Even the ladies assisted in bailing the ship.

HIGHLY INTERESTING.

NEW YORK, October 14.

The charges preferred against Street Commissioner Cornell, were officially served on him yesterday, and the Governor has requested his defense to be filed forthwith. He will then act in the matter personally or appoint a commissioner to take it and investigate the subject. It is understood that the defendant will ask the latter privilege under the act of last winter.

THE CHOLERA.

In this city there were but two new cases of cholera and no deaths reported at the Register's office yesterday. On board the Helvetia, now at quarantine, the disease is still prevalent. There have been three new cases of a mild type on Governor's Island since the last report.

DOUBTFUL.

The *Herald's* Vienna correspondent of September 25th, says: The *New Free Press*, of this city, says the Empress Carlotta expects by the next steamer to hear of the abdication of her spouse. She goes in a few days to await his return, and will meet there the Emperor and Empress of Austria.

Another Scare in Canada.

NEW YORK, October 14—The *Herald's* Toronto special says: Great excitement was caused at Fort Erie, Canada, yesterday by the circulation of a rumor that an organized party of Buffalo roughs contemplated a raid upon the frontier. A squad of police was immediately detached to patrol the river between Buffalo and Niagara Falls. A company of volunteers patrolled the river in the vicinity of Fort Erie, and other precautions were taken, but the raiders failed to put in an appearance. On the same day the Fenians had a picnic excursion down the river, and when passing Fort Erie and the Canadian gunboat Rescue, the band played the Wearing of the Green and other popular Irish airs, and the excursionists waved the sunburst in front of the Red Coats and cheered for Roberts and O'Neil. These menaces so much exasperated the captain of the gunboat that he ordered the excursion boat away, and threatened to fire into the party.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 13.—Mr. A. Aldrich commenced a suit yesterday against Charles W. Brooks & Co., for an attempt at fraud in assigning to creditors of that firm a claim against Aldrich for $157,000, which had been paid in full. Brooks & Co. publish a card in which they deny the accusation, and denounce it as a malignant libel.

Queen Emma sailed on the steamer Vanderbilt to-day for Honolulu.

A Victoria dispatch says Oppenheimer & Co., of Frazier river, have failed, their liabilities being $200,000.

The brig Timandel, from Ochotsk Sea, brings sixty tons of codfish.

There is some advance in mining shares: Savage, $1,210; Yellow Jacket, $720; Belcher, $75; Imperial, $18. Legal Tenders, 70¾.

A Victoria, V. I., dispatch says the Bellongham Bay coal mine is on fire. A steamer had sailed with hose to convey water to the mine. Her Majesty's steamer Scout had sailed for San Francisco.

No large transactions in wheat. Holders are firm. One thousand sacks sold yesterday at $1 65 per hundred pounds.

CITY MATTERS.

GYMNASTIC EXHIBITION.—The German Gymnastic Association will give an entertainment this evening at the Academy of Music. A programme of the exercises will be found on our first page to-day. The performers are expert, and the exhibition will be a most pleasing one.

ROBBERY.—The money drawer of Green's Gents' Furnishing Store, on Smithfield street, was robbed on Friday night, of forty dollars in greenbacks and fractional currency.

SCULL RACE.—A scull race will take place on Saturday next, on the Allegheny River, between M. Hanna and J. V. Hays, for a purse of one hundred dollars.

ALLEGHENY SOLDIERS' LEAGUE.—The Allegheny City Soldiers' League will hold a meeting to-morrow (Tuesday) evening, at Davis' Hall, Water street, near Federal.

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

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An Extensive Paper Sack Manufactory in Pittsburgh.

On Saturday last we visited the extensive paper sack manufactory of Messrs. Godfrey & Clark, on Liberty street, near the Union Depot. We were surprised to find an establishment of this character of such dimensions in the Iron City, and we were deeply interested in watching the busy employees turning out paper sacks by the thousand. In this connection we desire to direct the attention of the flour mill proprietors of Western Pennsylvania to the material used by Messrs. Godfrey & Clark in the manufacture of paper sacks. We have had some opportunity to examine the sacks made by the principal sack makers of this part of the country, and in the East, and we feel no embarrassment in claiming for the sacks made by Messrs. Godfrey & Clark, the merit of being the most desirable in every respect. In the first place their sacks are made of paper, which we tested in such a way as to leave no doubt on our mind as to its strength. We found that it would bear a pressure lengthwise of one hundred and thirty pounds to the square inch, and the same pressure across the grain. But not only is the paper as strong as we represent it but it is quoted with sizing, which enables it to be wiped off when dust accumulates upon it, without soiling it. Another test to which we put the sacks made by this firm was that of trying its imperviousness to water. We filled a sack with cold water and not a drop escaped, nor was the outside scarcely dampened after a very considerable lapse of time, showing not only that the sacks are well and strongly put together but that they will bear almost any amount of handling. Messrs. Godfrey & Clark manufacture all sizes of flour paper sacks, and keep a stock on hand of many thousands, thus being able to supply mills on short notice. When heavy orders are sent in they can be filled in twelve hours notice, which is of great importance, when we consider that the Eastern manufactures cannot furnish even a limited number short of ten days or two weeks. In addition to this advantage Messrs. Godfrey & Clark are selling their sacks at the same rates as Eastern houses, less the cost of freight to the buyer. They have a monopoly of the material out of which they construct their sacks and are therefore able to compete with Eastern houses, and we are glad to learn that they are rapidly absorbing the trade. Their office is located at No. 57 Liberty street. They occupy a large amount of space and employ numerous hands in manufacturing sacks. Their machinery is new and of the latest designs, and they are now employed in filling heavy orders from several of the largest mills in the country. We shall have a word to say again in reference to this important branch of industry in our midst. In the meantime we suggest to our flour mill proprietors to go and examine these sacks for themselves. We do not believe they can be excelled by any other manufacturer in the country.

Delegate Mission Meeting of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

The delegate mission meeting of the Protestant Episcopal Church was ordered by a resolution to convene in the city of Pittsburgh, in the month of October. The introductory services were held last evening at St. Peter's Church, corner of Grant and Diamond streets, on which occasion a missionary sermon was preached by the Rev. A. N. Littlejohn, D. D., of Brooklyn, N. Y. In the chancel were the Right Rev. Bishop Kerfoot, of the Pittsburgh Diocese, and Channing Moore Williams, Missionary to China and Japan, Rev. Drs. Preston and Swope, Rev. Messrs. Fuller, Slatterly, Pembroke, and others.

The church was densely crowded and in the congregation we noticed many of the leading members of this denomination, resident in the two cities, besides several clergymen from abroad. After evening prayer, the Rev. Dr. Littlejohn proceeded to deliver his sermon. He selected the following text: "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature." St. Mark, 16th chapter and 15th verse. This passage of Scripture declared a fundamental truth to the world that Christianity is divine and that the Church is its rightful dispenser. The Christian missions constituted the best defense of this Christian truth. Infidelity and unbelief, which arose from the beginning but which we contend against in modern times loved an ambush and would fight under any flag. Christian learning was doing its legitimate work against this subtle enemy which is moving down upon Zion. But the test of truth was its operation. This could not be gainsaid. The divine work proved the divine origin of the church, and the missions were the ordained means to be employed in conquering the world from sin and darkness, and enlighten all rational life. This kind of activity in the church is the expansive force of truth in motion. All forms of infidelity deny the supernatural source of light and salvation. Christianity has failed after a trial of nearly two thousand years. But all history and experience proved to the contrary. We had the contrast before us of a religion that merely professes to be able to do and that which actually accomplishes what it undertakes. The Christian religion was designated for all classes and conditions of men, and it was the charter of the church that this great work had been so stupendously successful, and was made so conspicuous in the world by the declaration in the text. Those words of Christ: "Go you into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature," proved the universality of the church and the religion it teaches. Christian missions showed the ability of faith to gather itself up in spite of the opposition it encounters and progress towards the fulfilment of its great work. It was stronger to-day than ever, and nothing could ever prevail against it. Dr. Littlejohn concluded his discourse by briefly reviewing some of the marked instances of missionary success in past ages and showing that the work was of God and to Him belonged all the glory.

On Sunday morning Dr. Littlejohn preached in Trinity Church, and the Rev. Dr. Smith in St. Andrews. Bishop Williams preached at St. James's in the forenoon, and attended the missionary meeting in the same church in the afternoon. This latter meeting was one of great interest, Bishop Kerfoot presided and the church was filled by a deeply interested congregation. Addresses were made on the occasion by the Rev. Drs. Smith, Twing and Merrel, the Foreign, Domestic and Freedmen Missionary Secretaries, and by Wm. Walsh, Esq., of Philadelphia. This evening an informal meeting will take place at Trinity Church, to which the public are cordially invited.

An Acknowledgment.

The *habitues* of the Opera House, during the brief season of Opera just closed, could not fail to notice with admiration the grand Chickering Piano Forte that occupied a position in the centre of the orchestra, with its great shining ebony surface, and pearl white keys to touch, which was to awaken a strain of rich, pure, sympathetic music, whose vibrations were as strong and flexible as to cause the lovers of music to hold their breath in the ecstacy which the notes created. The perfect harmony, the deep, rich tones as full, perfect and vocal as the finest human voice is attained by Chickering's pianos, and by none other, leaving the famous Leard's of European notoriety far in the shade. The slightest touch of the pianist is responded to with a delicacy and mellowness that seems to be the very acme of sweet sounds, no noise, no jarring, jingling, confusion that is so often noticeable in pianos of other manufacture, and is such a continual source of annoyance to professional vocalists, and hence Gottschalk, Wehli and Hoffman have claimed for Chickering's a superiority over every other instrument made. In addition to this they are solidly, elegantly and compactly made, and will endure for a century in constant use. C. C. Mellor & Co., No. 81 Wood street, are the authorized and only agents for the sale of these pianos in Western Pennsylvania.—*Leader.*

APPOINTED FOREMAN.—Col. Joseph Fricker, formerly of this city, has been elected Foreman of one of the new fire companies in Oil City.

THE Cheapest, Simplest and Best Sewing Machine is Wheeler & Wilson's. They are on exhibition and for sale at No. 27 Fifth street.

MARRIED:

CONANT—McLAREN—In Allegheny, Pennsylvania, on Thursday evening, October 11th, by Rev. John F. McLaren, D. D., assisted by Rev. Dr. Hodge, Mr. JOHN S. CONANT, of Muskegon, Michigan, and Miss MARY B. McLAREN, youngest daughter of the officiating clergyman.

DIED:

ANDERSON—On Friday evening, October 12th, 1866, JOHN ANDERSON, Esq., in the ninetieth year of his age.

The funeral will take place TUESDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, from No. 133 Penn street.

TASSEY—On Friday morning, October 12, 1866, at 7 o'clock, Miss JANE TASSEY, daughter of the late John Tassey, in the fifty-fourth year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her sister, Mrs. Wm. M. Davis, No. 81 Beaver street, Allegheny City, on MONDAY MORNING, October 15th, 1866, at 10½ o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

OAKLAND PARK

GRAND HORSE EXHIBITION.

THE OPENING DAY.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE ENTRIES FOR

THIS AFTERNOON,

Commencing at 2½ O'Clock.

George W. Evans enters g. g. Tripple John.
Felix Laverty enters b. s. Little George.
A. P. House enters s. g. Honesty.
J. McKelvy enters s. m. Kitty.
H. Pyle enters g. m. Two O'Clock.
B. Bowman enters b. m. Lady Gumbert.
The above nags will contest for the half-mile running race.
H. H. House enters g. s. Grey Hawk, Jr.
Chas. Jeremy enters g. g. Billy.
G. Brown enters b. m. Belle of Oakland.
Mike enters g. g. Davy.
The above entries have been made for the race for trotting horses, best three in five. Other contests for speed will take place during the afternoon. oc15

GYMNASTIC EXHIBITION

GIVEN BY THE

GERMAN GYMNASTIC ASSOCIATION,

AT THE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

ON

MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 15

AT 7½ O'CLOCK.

PROGRAMME:

PART FIRST.
1. Overture........ Great Western Band.
2. Eight Tableaux of Schiller's William Tell.
3. Single Bar Exercise........ By Gymnastic Association.
4. Flying Rings........ By Gymnastic Association.
5. Contortion Act........ Two Gymnasts.

PART SECOND.
1. Overture........ Great Western Band.
2. Trapeze Exercises........ Two Gymnasts.
3. Tumbling and Carpet Exercises, Gymnastic Association.
4. Double Bar Exercises........ Gymnastic Association.
5. Pyramids, by the Pupils of the Gymnastic Association.

Admission—Dress Circle, 50c; Second and Third Galleries, 25c. oc15-r

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Of the "Sligo" & "Tyrone" brands

The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1866.

THE PRESIDENCY.

We have received from an esteemed source a communication in support of a distinguished citizen for the Presidency, which we decline to print at this time. We quite agree with the writer, however, that notwithstanding the selection of a President is two years in the future, present circumstances are specially favorable for taking into consideration some things relating to it. It is not of so much consequence who is *the man*, as what is *the kind of man* we choose for President. Because Mr. LINCOLN was a true man, with a character firmly grounded in all the qualities which go to make up a character of perfect honor and undeviating integrity, he was the President that he was. It is because of the want of these qualities Mr. JOHNSON is the President he is.

It would seem that having made this manifestly correct statement, we might leave the subject to be elucidated by the bitter lessons of past and present experience and by the unfolding future. But the public mind is prone to forget. If this were not so, the antecedents and life of ANDREW JOHNSON would not have been lost sight of, in the Convention that placed him in nomination over another who had been tried and found faithful. *That* passage in the recent political history of the country should not be suffered to pass from recollection. Mr. JOHNSON, from the outset of the rebellion, had spoken and acted well. His bold utterances, his grand strokes as champion of the loyal cause, gave high promise of his being the very man for the emergency. Though there were those who thought not so, who looked deeper into the man and scanned more closely the philosophy of human action, he was taken up, and to-day, amid alarms and indignation, we behold him as he is—a traitor to his party and principles and the would-be usurper. The fact that he had not true moral stamina—that he was more the Politician than the Statesman, was lost sight of. He was for the moment abreast of the time, bearing an honorable and even conspicuous part in the grand drama that absorbed all else. But circumstances changed, and he came to act out his true character—just as cooler heads said he would act—just as any man like him must act under like circumstances. *He came to be true to himself, and precisely because that self was not taken into the account, those who took him up, and the nation, are now suffering the dreadful penalty.*

The Presidency is worthy of any man's ambition. The true American citizen, really worthy of the position, will feel awed in view of its responsibilities. That he declines it when any considerable body of the American people purpose to confer it upon him, should be regarded as a strong reason in support of the suggestion. But an ambitious politician, deliberately scheming for the high position, recalls to mind all that has been learned in the school of sharp experience. ANDREW JOHNSON was the champion of grand ideas, but when clothed with power he proved to the world what manner of man he was—a man without integrity. He was true to his antecedents. If the lessons of experience teach anything, they intimate that there is no safety except the occupant of the Presidential Chair be a man who by nature, education and practice is honorable and honest in all things. On this point experience whispers—nay, speaks—in the ear of every man, woman and child in the land a warning, to disregard which, while yet we are passing through the fiery ordeal, would be criminal.

The greatness of Mr. LINCOLN consisted in those qualities which made him a true and safe man, consequently a good President in perilous times. He was not great as a statesman, in the ordinary acceptation, but he was supremely great in all that caused him to be faithful to duty, constant as the sun, a reliance in dark and troublous times, and an honor to the American name. What the nation pants for to-day—what it fully realizes it must have—is a true man for President, as he was, if another there be.

THE USURPATION REPORT.

On the day of the appearance in the Philadelphia *Ledger* of the report of the intended usurpation by the President, there were several significant things in and about Wall street. Scores of dispatches were sent to Washington asking as to the truth of the report; but the telegraph lines all at once were not working, and no reply was received till late in the day. Another significant thing, as stated, is that a New York broker, interested in the current gold speculations, is a proprietor in the Philadelphia *Ledger*, in which the report appeared, but the complicity of this gentleman is denied. It is probable that the report was sent from New York to Philadelphia. That it was not sent from Washington *by telegraph* proves nothing, as some of the Philadelphia papers receive their "telegraphic" dispatches by the train which leaves Washington early in the evening, and arrives in the former city a little past midnight.

GENERAL BANKS is having opposition in his district, where it was expected his renomination would be unopposed. The Boston *Advertiser*, of Tuesday, says: "The rumors of the last few days have taken definite shape, and Hon. D. W. GOOCH has consented to the use of his name by his friends, who are reported to have exercised a controlling influence in several of the caucuses which have already been held. Some of the grounds of the dissatisfaction with General BANKS, on which this movement is understood to rest, are of too personal a nature for discussion here, but have for some time been pretty widely discussed in the district."

A NEW ENGLAND OPINION.—The following occurs in an editorial article in the Boston *Traveller*: "That a man who is President only through accident is endowed with rights which no regularly chosen President ever thought of claiming, is what we could not for one moment think of admitting. But there is no thought of making war on him. Let him confine himself to the discharge of his Constitutional duties, and he will be safe from all assault. There are no assassins in our ranks. The talk about an impeachment concerns only the gentlemen who utter it, and will come to nothing."

THE Republican Convention of the Eighth Congressional District of Massachusetts adopted resolutions sustaining Congress and demanding the impeachment of President JOHNSON. This is the first representative body that has taken this ground. The fear of impeachment is said to be Mr. JOHNSON'S nightmare.

THE Boston *Post* says "the election returns do not fulfil the prophecies of the Radicals." But, do they answer the expectations of the Democrats? The *Post's* view is the latest case of cold comfort.

THERE was a meeting in Baltimore on Thursday evening last in behalf of the education of the colored people, when Chief Justice Chase presided, and Mr. Beecher and General Howard spoke. Mr. B. predicted that before ten years have passed, all prejudices will have vanished, and ideas now despised will have become popular. He earnestly appealed to his hearers to rise above this prejudice and enfranchise the black race, dignify them by their own proper name of men, and open the understanding that God gave them.

MISSOURI.—The rush of emigration to this State continues. Says a letter: What Missouri may become after a few years of prosperity is hard to determine, but of one thing we know that she is receiving this fall an emigration never before equaled, either in numbers or character and influence. They are loyal and patriotic, and will be entitled to a vote at the next Presidential election.

AN UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT AT FRAUD.—Doubts were thrown upon the election of the Hon. A. W. Hubbard in the Sixth Iowa Congressional District, owing to a rascally trick of the Copperheads, who circulated a forged document, purporting to come from the Union Central Committee, informing the voters of Mr. Hubbard's death. Later reports, however, render his election certain.

WHAT THE PRESIDENT SAID.—The Washington dispatch to the *Tribune* says: The President stated to your correspondent that the story is a falsehood, and any reports that may be in circulation, that he questions the constitutionality of Congress, are base fabrications, intended to effect the gold or stock market, and are wicked and absurd.

WESTERN SENTIMENT.—A western correspondent says: It is noted by careful observers in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois that it is the most Radical utterances, such as an appeal for full justice to the colored loyalists, that are the most vehemently applauded by the masses.

"CONFERENCE MEETING" IN FANEUIL HALL.

When the news of the great October elections was received in Boston, they held a "conference meeting" in Faneuil Hall—and a jolly one it was. Speeches and music, cheers and all sorts of congratulations abounded. General BANKS spoke, and concluded with these words: "It is due to us in the seriousness of the occasion, and in the soberness of truth, to thank GOD for the deliverance He has vouchsafed to us." A dispatch was read from W. D. KELLY, wherein he says: "Impartial suffrage is the sign under which future victories are to be achieved in this State." Hon. GEORGE BOUTWELL spoke at some length, and speaking as a leading Representative in Congress he said some significent things. We quote:

"Whatever is the success of the Republican party in the future, this occasion cannot be many times repeated. We have gained three men in Congress in Pennsylvania, and there are in the present Congress but eight Democrats,—the three Republicans gained leaves only five, and at least two elections more will end the party, and with the end of the party will come the close of the meetings of the citizens of Boston in Faneuil Hall for congratulation over their gains. [Cheers and laughter.] This great victory means, first, that it is not in the power of a few men, be they clothed in office, be they the President, the Secretary of State, or such men as Henry Ward Beecher, to turn aside at least the great current of public opinion. To Beecher a word of advice. Leave the present company you are in as early as possible. This victory means that it is not in the power of the Executive to assume to himself legislative authority. The Constitution has decided and limited the duties of the Executive in relation to legislation. What the people object to is the attempt of the President to give direction to legislation and to declare that because Congress does not accept his policy it is not a legal body. While I as one of the representatives of Congress, said Mr. Boutwell, mean that there shall be an investigation into the proceedings that have culminated in the policy of the President, [cries of "Impeach him! Impeach him!"] that have led that man to ally himself with rebels in the South and traitors in the North, and to turn his back upon the men who have elected him, and the principles which he knew they held when he accepted their nomination as Vice President—when I say, there shall be an investigation into the character and the public conduct of him [cheers],—I say, still further, that nothing shall be done in the heat of excitement, in the bitterness of disappointment, or in a spirit of revenge,—if after a proper investigation, it shall be found that he it guilty, then I should feel that I did not do my duty to my constituents, to my country, if I did not do all in my power to cause him to be arraigned, and, if found guilty, condemned. [Repeated cheers, and intense enthusiasm.] We have seen for fifteen months or more the chief of this rebellion, in the custody of the government, held by the authority and the power of the President, vested in him as commander-in-chief. For fifteen months the man, notoriously guilty of the highest crime, and suspected of another most infamous of crimes, has been kept in prison, and has neither been set at liberty or subjected to trial. Why is it? Are not all the sufferings of the country through the past four years of bloody war, the sacrifice of thousands of precious lives, facts or reasons why the man known to be leader in part of them should be tried? We know, also, that throughout the South the laws of Congress have not been enforced, and this subject must be investigated. Justice is due in all these things. In conclusion the speaker said that he was inspired with the conviction that no man can be trusted in the office of President or Vice-President who has ever bought or sold human flesh." This statement was loudly applauded.

Exit, Cowan.

[From the Chicago Tribune]

Among the superb results of Tuesday's victories, not the least gratifying is the defeat of Edgar Cowan, the renegade Republican Senator of Pennsylvania. Following in the footsteps of Andrew Johnson, he aided and abetted the great plot of treason against the Union party, by which its strength was to be broken, and by which the rebellion, crushed in the field, was to be made triumphant in the councils of the nation. A fellow traveler with Doolittle, of Wisconsin, and Norton, of Minnesota, he has been the first of the trio to feel the retribution that will surely overtake his comrades, when their outraged constituencies shall have a like opportunity to get at them.

Cowan was chosen United States Senator by the Legislature that was elected in 1860. The Republican party had not then been tried in the ordeal of fire that awaited its accession to power. While the great body of the Senators and Representatives of its choice proved worthy of the trust confided to them, and equal to the terrible emergencies of the country, Cowan immediately displayed a vacillation that showed him to be entirely unfit for the position. He is one of those smart, narrow-minded lawyers who would have preferred to carry on war with a bench warrant and a sheriff's posse. In civil councils he was what McClellan was in the field—opposed to fighting for fear a rebel might be unconstitutionally killed or wounded. He opposed the emancipation proclamation and all concomitant measures, and throughout his whole career has shown that his place was never with the Republican party. In the practice of the law he is what is called a "case lawyer;" that is, a lawyer that is tremendous on precedents and obtuse to fundamental principles. When the war called for the application of the Constitution and laws to new and unprecedented emergencies, he was utterly unable to make the application, or to comprehend the necessity of making it, simply because the Supreme Court Reports did not contain decisions in cases precisely parallel. It is a wonder how such a man ever got into the Republican party. Nature intended him for the society of Silver Grey Whigs, or Bell-Everett nondescripts, whose principles no one was ever able to discover. It would have been fortunate for the country if he had gone with the faction to which of right he belonged.

Nothing was more natural than that such a man should follow Andrew Johnson in his apostacy. Cowan belonged to Johnson by nature, and required no swinging of the circle to place himself under his banner. In doing so, he never doubted his ability to disrupt the Union party in Pennsylvania, and to make himself the dictator of the new one to be founded on its ruins. Utterly failing to comprehend the real import of the war, he was equally incapable of understanding the deep convictions that cement the Republican party, and cause it to stand up as one man against every attempt to reinstate the rebels or to oppress the freedmen. He learns too late that the people will not tolerate a coward in council any more than in the field. Branded as an apostate by his former friends, and despised as a renegade by his new associates, Cowan's political career ends with the ignominious defeat he has suffered. The splendid air-castle his ambition had traced melts into thin air, like Prospero's vision. If he has any remaining sense of self respect he will immediately resign, and let his place be filled by a better man. Let Doolittle and Norton read their doom in that of Cowan, or of Jim Lane, whichever they prefer.

The South and the Constitutional Amendment.

The Charlottesville (Va.) *Chronicle* says:

"The Southern people want rest. To secure it they would accept the Constitutional Amendment. Guarantee them rest, and every State will ratify the amendment. Add a seventh clause to it that Congress shall never meddle with the elective franchise in the States, and that the Union shall be completely restored on its adoption; repeal the Test Oath Act, and let the past be buried, and the South will sign such a paper as a final settlement—in hope of peace."

The Fredericksburg (Va.) *News* having taken exception to these views, the *Chronicle* reaffirms them, saying:

"Now, if these conditions were accepted, the South would be secured, first, against negro suffrage—the great danger which threatens us. She would secure, secondly, a repeal of the test oath, which excludes all our citizens from Federal office. She would be secured, thirdly, against confiscation, negro homesteads, and all punishment of individuals for treason."

Making Fun Under Solemn Circumstances.

The Washington *Republican*, the President's personal organ, makes fun of the elections thus: "The 'Democrats' and 'Republicans' are making a great deal of fuss about the Pennsylvania election returns. Let them wait until the vote of the 'National Union' party is announced. There was such a party formed at Philadelphia, with a 'National Union' committee and sub-committees, authorized to raise money, to organize the States, and send out documents. We ask the public to suspend judgment until we learn the vote of the party, or hear the official report of the committee why there was no such party organized."

Troops in and Around Washington.

The report that the President has concentrated 25,000 troops in this neighborhood is without foundation, as the following is an accurate roster of the troops in the Department of Washington, which extends from Annapolis, Md., to Georgetown, D. C.: 12th U. S. Infantry, 36th, 17th, 8th, and 1st, 2d Battalion Veteran Reserve Corps, 107th U. S. Colored Troops, three companies 5th U. S. Cavalry, three companies 4th U. S. Artillery—2,000 troops in all.

THE WOOL SACK.—The wool sack has for ages been termed the seat of the Lord Chancellor, in the English House of Lords. It is a large square bag of wool, without back or arms, covered with red cloth. It is represented as having originated in very early times—when the great business of life was in keeping herds and flocks—in producing the simple necessities of life, and manufacturing, in the primitive way, the fleeces of their flocks, which were their principal material at that time for that purpose, into clothing. When any dispute arose, the judge or Justice in the case mounted a wool sack. Hence the introduction of it into the dignity of the legislative or parliamentary proceedings of Great Britain. It looks like a large feather bed. The Lord Chancellor is said to have taken his seat upon the wool sack, but he sits in a chair beside it.

A FRENCH TALISMAN.—The Empress Eugenie conferred upon the great Count Baciocchi a favor said to be altogether without precedent. "She sent, with a desire that it might be hung at the head of his bed as long as he was ill, a *reliquaire* described as 'the most precious jewel in the crown of France.' This is a rich casket manufactured by Froment Meurice, and containing a piece of Jesus Christ's linen, a piece of a veil belonging to the Virgin Mary, a remnant of John the Baptist's grave clothes, the talisman of Charlemagne, which the magistrate of Aix-La-Chapelle gave to Napoleon I., and a fragment of Charlemagne's right arm. The talisman contains two pieces of the true cross. The value of these relics is enormously enhanced by the fact that they were all in the Empress's bedroom when the Prince Imperial was born."

A CUP OF TEA.—Chemically analysed, a cup of tea, that almost all of us like so much, contains twenty different articles, to wit: Volatile oil, chlorophyl, wax, resin, gum, tannin, theine, extractine, apotheme, albumen, sulphur, phosphorus, chloride of potassium, oxyd of iron, carbonate, sulphate and phosphate of lime, carbonate of magnesia, manganese and silica. The peculiar flavor of the tea is given by the volatile oil, and high chemical authority has declared that tea is not only an astringent and diluent, but also that it possesses nutritive properties. Both tea and coffee act upon the nerves and brain with a quickening and refreshing influence, but when taken in excess are prejudicial.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

A worldly-wise exhibitor at a late agricultural fair in Connecticut divided a bushel of peaches, entering one-half in his own name and the other in the name of a gentleman of some prominence in the vicinity. His own half was unnoticed, but the other half bushel took the prize, showing there is something in a name.

The *Tribune* denies that Mr. Stewart proposes to rent the model lodging houses, which, it is said, he intends to erect, for less than a fair rental on their cost. Then why is it proposed that the city shall donate the land on which they are to be erected?

Messrs. Gibbs & Co., of Charleston, S. C., estimate the total production of cotton in the United States and foreign countries for 1866-67 at 4,150,000 bales. Add to this the supply now on hand, and the total for the use of the world would be 5,327,500 bales. From this they deduct 4,732,000 as the probable consumption of the United States and Europe, leaving a balance in stock (all descriptions) at the end of 1867, of 595,000 bales. Marshall's Circular, issued in Mobile, produces statistics showing that, of the crop of cotton of 1866, there will remain on hand, on the 31st of December, 1867, only 168,000 bales for the use of Liverpool, Havre and the United States.

The Unitarian Conference, at Syracuse, New York, on Thursday, voted $30,000 for the Meadville Theological School, and recommended the churches to raise $100,000 annually for denominational purposes.

It is stated in the papers that the New York Central Railroad is about to import enough steel rails from England to relay two miles of track, in order to test their durability. In Great Britain the London and Northwestern Railway has laid sixty-three miles of steel rail on their system, and the work of relaying with steel instead of iron is to be continued. On the Great Northern steel rails have also been laid at all the principal stations, and on the steepest incline of the railway.

The Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company and the Rock Island Railroad Company have filed, with the Secretary of State of Illinois, articles of consolidation, under the name of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company. The capital of both companies is combined in the new.

The cotton crop of the Sea Islands of South Carolina and Georgia, from whence the fine and extra fine grades of the great staple have usually been obtained, will not reach, the present season, even with a late frost, over 18,000 or 20,000 bales. There is, indeed, very little present cultivation of those islands, and an early total disappearance of the former fancy qualities of cotton is looked for.

Advices from New Mexico state that game has almost entirely disappeared, and in consequence the Indian tribes are starving. As a matter of course the Indians have made incursions upon the settlers' stock, and the settlers, scarcely appreciating the claims of starving Indians, have resorted to the rifle, and blood has been shed on both sides. The only thing, probably, that prevents a bloody Indian campaign, is a very sensible and humane plan already adopted for issuing rations to the starving tribes.

A letter, dated Ruby Valley, Nevada, says: The "oldest inhabitants" here say that more rain fell this summer than has fallen in all the other summers within their experience in this State, and there are individuals here who have lived several years in Nevada. The Mormons about Salt Lake have had the same experience. Previous to their arrival it seldom or never rained in the summer season, but the climate appears to be changing perceptibly, more and more each year, as the population increases and more land is brought under cultivation.

"I have seen Indians ever since I entered Nevada," says a late letter, "at most all kinds of manual labor—in the field winnowing the grain, digging potatoes and sawing wood; the females washing clothes or assisting in culinary operations; the boys engaged in taking care of the stock, herding and feeding the cattle, horses, &c., until I have become perfectly convinced, not only that Indins *will* work, but that they *do* work, and I have found at least one instance where they have worked steadily and regularly for years."

An English paper says: "An old stable with one hundred little babes nestling in the horse-troughs is something of a novelty, but the spectacle is daily to be seen in the locality of Union street, Borough road, London. The work has been somewhat recently undertaken by the Rev. George Aldington, who at his own expense secured an old stable to form a nursery, and fitted it up for taking care of the babes of women obliged to go to char or work away from home. The hay racks remain, and serve as cradles."

PERSONAL.

—It is no secret that the marriage of Senator Sumner is strongly opposed by the lady's friends, whose aristocratic prejudices will not be satisfied even with a Senator and statesman of power and fame, if his fortune be only moderate and his descent not from the New England Brahmins; and the fact that the bride relinquishes the interest on a fortune by giving away her hand adds the spice of heroism to the event. By the way, *appropos* of Mr. Sumner, an old story is told of his father, who was a county sheriff, and as suave and polite as his son is brusque and arrogant. Sheriff Sumner once had to officiate at an execution. When the prayers were said and the noose fixed, he bowed very low to the condemned, and urbanely said, "*Good* morning, sir," before he pressed his foot upon the spring which launched the man into eternity.

—The London *Star* of September 28th, says: "Yesterday Minnie Stratton, or as the child used to call herself Minnie Tom Thumb, the infant daughter of General and Mrs. Tom Thumb, died at the Norfolk Hotel, Norwich. The child was left some days since at the hotel in charge of her nurse while her parents were on a professional visit to Yarmouth and Lowestoft. About a week since the child was taken ill, and two medical gentlemen were called in; they failed, however, to allay her sufferings, and yesterday the child died from inflammation of the brain. Mrs. Tom Thumb was sent for; she arrived in Norwich on Thursday, and remained in attendance on the little sufferer until death closed the scene."

—A sad subject for gossip in Boston is the attempted suicide of Mr. Moses B. Williams, one of the wealthiest merchants of the city. This is the sequel to the revelations made a few months ago as to the method by which the firm of which he was a member had been doing business for almost half a century—importing wines on fictitious invoices, and defrauding the government of thousands and scores of thousands of revenue. The community were greatly shocked by the news of this last crime; but very little about it has been suffered to go into print, and now, at this late day, an effort is made to explain it away as an accident, which nobody will be foolish enough to believe.

—Horatio Seymour, ex-Governor of New York, and permanent Chairman of the Chicago Copperhead National Convention that nominated McClellan, is reported, while on a visit, recently, at St. Paul, Minnesota, to have declared himself in favor of the Reconstruction Constitutional Amendment, and to have remarked that if he were a resident of the South, he would be in favor of negro suffrage.

—The Nashville *Dispatch* of September 28th, says: "J. Napier, Esq., a brother of Sir Charles Napier, is, with his family, stopping at the St. Cloud. This gentleman arrived in our country recently, and has concluded, we understand, to settle down in Tennessee. He proposes purchasing a considerable tract of land, and will devote his time and attention to the work of sheep raising on a very extensive scale."

—Maj. Gen. Miles, who has recently received the appointment of Colonel in the regular army, is now at his home in Roxbury. The career of this young man has been a wonderful one. Five years ago he was a clerk in a store in Boston, and had never been in military service even for one day. He received a commission of Lieutenant in a volunteer regiment, and from that position has literally fought his way up to the full rank of Major General.

—Mr. Albert Lawrence, of Rhode Island, appointed as Minister to Costa Rica, is a son of Beach Lawrence, a conspicuous Copperhead, and for some time Lieutenant Governor of Rhode Island. This is the same Beach Lawrence who, on the outbreak of the rebellion proposed to join Jeff. Davis at Montgomery. Lately he got into a controversy with Richard H. Dana, Jr., about the editing of "Wheaton's International Law." He is a pompous and shallow man, boasting continually of his European acquaintances, but possesses a certain ability in matters of international law, which, at any rate, distinguish him above his son, just appointed Minister, and who is a person of most ordinary mind.

—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says: S. N. Pike, Esq., leaves this city for New York to-day, and sails in the Persia on the 17th inst. He will spend the winter in Constantinople and Italy. He will, of course, visit all the opera houses of distinction on the continent. During his absence the work of rebuilding his opera house in this city, together with the new opera house in New York, will progress vigorously.

—Our readers will remember the famous Burch divorce case of Chicago. We suppose the case may now be considered as finally closed, both parties to the suit having again married. We see in the Chicago *Journal* that Mr. Burch has recently been married in Paris to Miss Spalding, who figured so prominently in the divorce suit. The *Journal* says: "Our readers will recollect that before the divorce suit was commenced, Mrs. Burch remonstrated with Mr. Burch for his familiarity with this lady while she was a visitor at their house."

A GREAT BATTLE IN AFRICA.—On the 30th of July a battle was fought at Axourn, in Abyssinia, between an army under King Theodore and a rebel force. The royal force numbered 90,000, a large portion being cavalry. The rebels, who were entrenched, numbered about the same, and besides having English arms had the aid of English officers. The King's party made the attack, and captured three pieces of artillery, but suffered very heavily, and on the whole the advantage seemed to be on the side of the rebels. The battle lasted all day. The King was so incensed against the English that he ordered all Englishmen taken prisoners to be put to death. At last accounts both sides were preparing for another battle, which would probably decide the fate of the nation.

THE WOMEN OF THE SOUTH.—The Norfolk (Va.) *Old Dominion* has the following:

Southern ladies do not talk to anything like the same extent as in former years. What does it mean? Are we wrong in classing this phenomenon among the signs of the times? We believe it is the result of a mysterious solemnity that has in the last few years of trial and mighty events crept over the world. Levity is not as wide-spread. Men and women look more in earnest, and work harder, do more carrying out the end of their being. We may be wrong, but such are our convictions, in spite of the wickedness abroad in the land.

ELECTION IN WESTMORELAND.

To the Editor of the Commercial.

Having some important business transactions to attend to in Westmoreland County, I went there about three weeks before the election and remained until it was necessary to leave to secure my own vote at home; therefore had an opportunity of witnessing the campaign and the election as conducted in my native county; and will, with your permission, state such facts in relation thereto as came to my knowledge during my visit. There were two things which imparted an interest to the election in Westmoreland beyond that of any other locality; one was that it was the home of Senator Cowan—who has become known as the Apostate to every principle of right that he ever embraced—and the other was the fact that Hon. John Covode was the Union candidate for Congress—a man who had served four terms in Congress as the Representative from the District when it was composed of Armstrong, Indiana and Westmoreland, and who had been elected each successive term by an increased majority. The district, however, was changed by the Legislature in 1861, and is now composed of Indiana, Westmoreland and Fayette. In 1862 Mr. Covode declined being a candidate, and Wm. M. Stewart, Esq., of Indiana, was nominated; but was beaten by Hon. John L. Dawson, of Fayette, by two hundred and twenty-five majority. In 1864 Mr. Dawson beat Dr. Fuller one hundred and twenty-five. Thus that district was carried by the rebel sympathizers for the first four years, and was considered a Democratic district. The Union Republican party concluded that "Honest John," as he is familiarly called, contrary to his own desire, should be the nominee, and, therefore, he was nominated by the conferees from the district who met at the Monongahela House last July. That county being the home of both Cowan and Covode—the former having gone over to the rebel sympathizing organization and the latter standing firmly in support of the Union Congress—made the contest there peculiarly interesting. Mr. Cowan having determined to secure his re-election to the United States Senate, and having been promised the united support of the Copperheads throughout the State, set about, early in the campaign, to debauch and demoralize the Union Republican party in Indiana and Westmoreland through the power of Federal patronage, in the hope of carrying the Legislative district, and thus securing three members of the House who would vote for him for United States Senator. The old Copperheads allowed Mr. Cowan to make their Legislative ticket for them. He, therefore, selected John F. Young, a grandson of old Judge Young, a Democrat of the modern type; a *Rev.* Wm. D. Moore, *Esq.*, who, it appears, had been educated at the expense of the Presbyterian church, and preached a few years at Long Run church, and also a short time in Greensburg; afterwards went to the State of Mississippi, and took charge of a Female Seminary there, preaching occasionally, and who is known to have preached and prayed for the success of the rebel cause during the rebellion; but who is now a member of the Greensburg bar, which accounts for his name having both a prefix and a suffix. The other Assembly candidate in Mr. Cowan's interest was Dr. J. H. Duff, a pretended Union Republican, who went into the canvass for the nomination at the primary election against Col. T. F. Gallagher, and being fairly beaten for the nomination, became dissatisfied, and accepted a position on Mr. Cowan's ticket. Under all these circumstances your readers can easily see that the contest in old Westmoreland was no ordinary one. Cowan had the control of all the Federal offices, and he actually went peddling them about through the district an ordinary huckster. But what was remarkably strange was the fact that he was not able to buy up one solitary Federal officeholder in the county who had been appointed by Mr. Lincoln. He traversed the county and addressed school house meetings—got down on his knees and besought some of his old political friends to preside at his meetings; but [illegible] one spot in that good old county could he get a single Union Republican to act as an officer at a meeting he addressed; all his old friends turned their backs upon him, and treated him as a traitor to his party and its principles. On the day of the election, it is said, he went upon the streets of Greensburg and button-holed men and coaxed them to vote his *Assembly ticket*, if nothing else. I was told that in one instance he got hold of an old gentleman who could not see to read his ticket, and gave him a full Copperhead ticket, whilst the old man thought it was a Republican ticket, and would have voted it as such, had not it been examined by a Union man before the old gentleman deposited it in the ballot box. He also had mixed tickets and attempted to induce Republicans to vote them when he could not get them to go the whole figure. All his influence and that of his friends was given against Mr. Covode. The Copperheads placed themselves under the leadership of Mr. Cowan, thinking he had the power, by means of the offices he had control of, to break up the Republican party. They resorted to every device the Devil could suggest to defeat Mr. Covode. He, of all other men, they hated and dreaded, because he had exposed the corruption of their party. They imported voters from every section. They brought about fifty Monks from St. Mary's, in Elk county, and placed them in the St. Vincent Monastery, in the Youngstown district. They crammed the coal mines and the Brinewell House, on the Youghiogheny river, and every Democrat in the borough of Greensburg who could get a boarder who would vote against Covode, took one. They instructed the Boards, in which they had the majority, to receive every deserter's vote and every other person's provided it was against Mr. Covode, and their Boards acted up to instructions. They voted every pauper who was in the poor house who could be hauled to the election, and even voted *a negro in the borough of Greensburg*. But notwithstanding all Mr. Cowan's offices and his harangues, and the unheard of violation of law and importation of voters, the people of Westmoreland have signally rebuked Mr. Cowan and his rebel sympathizing associates, and shown themselves true to principle and right. Notwithstanding all the monks from St. Mary's, the paupers from the Poor House, the deserters and boarders who were brought into the county, the majority for the rebel sympathizers is only ten hundred and sixty-seven. And what makes it all the more extraordinary is that in the borough of Greensburg there were but three Republican lawyers—Hunter, Trees and McAfee—who took any part in the canvass in favor of the Union party. The people however were addressed in every section by Mr. Covode and the three gentlemen above named, and also by J. F. Wentling and H. H. McCormick of Irwin station. And besides the canvass on the stump, the people have become readers, and therefore they could not be deceived by Mr. Cowan or any other rebel sympathizer. All honor to old Westmoreland and those who stood up for the right. Mr. Covode has redeemed the district, and it is safe to say that he is the only man in it who could have saved it at this time.

OBSERVER.

METEORIC SHOWERS.

INTERESTING SCIENTIFIC SPECULATIONS.

Professor Ferguson, of the National Observatory in Washington, is making arrangements to take scientific observations on the expected meteoric display in November next. The subject of meteors and shooting stars has engaged the attention of eminent astronomers within the last century to a greater extent than ever before; among them Professors Olmsted, Twining, and Newton have written valuable papers in connection with it.

The appearance of shooting stars is quite common, but in the months of August and November of each year they are seen in greater numbers, generally about the 10th of August and the 12th of November. The great meteoric shower of 1799 seems to have drawn the attention of astronomers more particularly to this subject, and from that time to the recurrence of the meteoric showers in 1833, and up to the present day, they have been endeavoring to refer the different phases and characteristics of the phenomenon to known laws, and to establish the exact anniversary of its appearance.

Thus far the more brilliant of these meteoric showers have occurred at intervals of thirty-three years; that of 1833 was especially distinguished by the immense number of moving meteors to be seen at once, and for the remarkable size and splendor of many of them. Among the myriads of blazing meteors visible on that occasion, one was seen at several places on this continent. It was recognized by several observers by its extraordinary size and brilliancy as well as by the length of time its train remained visible, which was about ten minutes. The luminous train seemed to follow the meteor in a serpentine course, and finally disappeared in a vast nebulous cloud, many times larger than the moon, and which continued to move onward with a velocity greater than the clouds.

The meteoric displays of 1799 and 1833 were characterized by the fall of meteorites, which, rushing towards the surface of the earth with a loud noise, penetrated beneath it several feet. The periodicity of these starry showers is not so definitely ascertained with regard to the day as to the year. They have occurred to a greater or less degree in the months of August and November, from 1833 to 1839; but the most remarkable of them have appeared on the 12th of November, or between that date and the 14th.

The next appearance of the meteoric phenomenon, therefore, is expected on or about the 12th of next month. The observations of astronomers have demonstrated that the shooting stars are more numerous between midnight and sunrise, and the majority of them agree in fixing the radiant point—that point to which the lines described by the meteors in their flight centre—in the constellation Leo, limiting the area of radiation to the immediate vicinity of Regulus in the neck of the lion. Others assign the radiant point to the constellation Orion.

The theory most generally accepted in accounting for the regular recurrence of meteoric showers, is that an unusual aggregation of these asteroids exists in the plane which is reached by the earth at that point of its orbit, and through which the earth is several hours in passing, although observations have not been sufficiently numerous to establish the exact period of the earth's arrival at this part of its orbit. During the flight of meteors in November, 1833, much apprehension was manifested from the fear that one or more of these asteroids would come into collision with the earth; but hitherto no disastrous consequences have ensued from this grand celestial display, and although there is some reason to believe that an event of this kind is possible, scientific men unite in the opinion that such a calamity is not within the bounds of probability.

The volcanic phenomena which have been taking place for several months past in the islands of Santorian and Kameni, have, it appears, commenced to take place on the coast of Spain. The *Correspondencia* of the 10th of September, states that a singular phenomenon has occurred at Corogua. An ancient rock, called La Marola, had completely disappeared after having struck against the rock called Saninas. Moreover that a passage, sufficiently large to permit a dozen of small vessels to pass through, has been formed amongst the rocks which surround Fort St. Anton.

A New Orleans dispatch says: "It is rumored and credited that Governor Wells has secretly issued, or is about publicly issuing, a proclamation removing all the Sheriffs elected last spring, and appointing others in their places. There is a decision of his own Supreme Court, that with Howell now on the bench, that he cannot."

North American Volcano.

Professor A. Wood, with a party of gentlemen, lately ascended Mount Hood, in Oregon, a peak made somewhat familiar at the East by Bierstadt's picture. The professor's report would seem to establish the fact that Mount Hood is really a volcano, and that it is the highest mountain in the United States, being 17,600 feet. We make the following extract from the professor's narrative, for which we are indebted to a correspondent of the Springfield *Republican*:

"The summit area is of very limited dimensions—a crescent in shape, half a mile in length, and from three to fifty feet in width. It is a fearful place, as it is the imminent brow of a precipice on the north, sheer down not less than a vertical mile of bare columnar rock. This height is lifted so far above all other heights (except the four distant snow clad peaks to the north, and Mount Jefferson on the south) that the country beneath seemed depressed to a uniform level, and the horizon retreated to a distance of more than 200 miles, including nearly all Oregon and Washington Territory. The sublimity and grandeur of that view I must leave to the imagination of the reader. A canon of enormous depth plunges down along the southeast flank and is filled in part by a glacier evidently in motion, and having below a very abrupt termination. Terminal and lateral moraines mark its course, and a torrent of water issues from beneath. While we delayed here an avalanche of rocks, an immense mass, started by the wind, thundered down the left wall of this canon several thousand feet, and its track was marked by a trail of white smoke. On the west side of the ancient crater, at the base of a vast craggy pinnacle of rocks (a portion of the ancient rim of the crater) is still an open abyss, whence issue constantly volumes of a strongly sulphurous smoke. That there is also heat there is evident from the immense depression of the snow about this place—depressed not less than one thousand feet below the snows which fill to the brim other portions of the ancient crater."

Plain Confession of Faith.

Charles S. Spencer is the Republican candidate in the Sixth Congressional District, New York. He appeared before the Convention and accepted the nomination, when, among other things, he said: "I am a Republican, a black Republican—blacker than night when clouds overshade the sky—a firm, unshrinking, tenacious, faithful advocate of reconstruction of the Rebel States on the plan of the present Congress. I think that the terms proposed by Congress to the rebels are too lenient. Had I been a member of the present Congress I should have advocated more stringent terms, but these terms having been opposed, I believe that the good faith and honor of the Union Republican party is pledged to the fulfillment of these terms, and if elected, whenever any Rebel State shall accept the proposed Constitutional Amendments, I should vote for the admission of its representatives, subject to the same ordeal as to personal qualifications that all representatives are tried by. No foreign potentate has a right to control any portion of this continent—nor has Maximilian in Mexico, or Queen Victoria in Canada. This is pure and unadulterated Republicanism. I believe in the Monroe doctrine. I believe that by act of Congress eight hours ought to be enacted to be a day's work for all employees of the Government. I believe that the Government of Great Britain, based upon a close and intolerant oligarchy, ought to be compelled to pay every cent of the damages inflicted upon our marine by cruisers built, fitted, manned and sent out from her ports. I do not confound the British Government with the British people. Let Birmingham and Manchester, let Stuart Mill and John Bright, prove this truth."

Romance of Mining Speculation.

A Nevada correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* relates the following: "I am tempted here to mention a story current among the citizens of Austin, of two Englishmen who had been induced to purchase stock in the silver mines of the region, and who, upon inquiring as to the size and extent of Reese River, were informed that it was "a noble river, filled with duck and other wild fowl." Sometime after, having determined to visit the scene of their mining investment, they started with the intention of combining profit with healthful amusement, and accordingly brought with them an [illegible] "duc[illegible] [illegible] foreign capitalists" when the stage driver pointed out to him with the butt of his whip a small ditch which hardly requires a bridge to be crossed, and in which the sluggish water would hardly suffice for the necessities of a single energetic specimen of the duck tribe. I doubt, however, if their chagrin was much improved when they visited their mining purchase, and certainly they were in no worse plight than the speculator who, upon the commencement of the Reese River excitement, actually built and caused to be transported overland at large expense a huge ferry boat, which he intended should be the source of a fortune to him in carrying passengers to and fro on this same Reese River.

THE LONDON TIMES AND THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

The reputation of the English press is well founded. Intellect and culture, of no ordinary standard, have been for more than half a century elements of English Journalism, which in no country are surpassed, while its energy in procuring news is not equaled in Europe. Of all the English papers the *Times* is unquestionably the leader, and, therefore, the representative of European Journalism. How remarkably that Journalism differs from the American would be an interesting comparison, involving a nice balance of advantages, but at present we merely desire to show, for the entertainment of the public, how far the value of even *The London Times* as a newspaper has been excelled by THE TRIBUNE. A newspaper is not a review nor a book—it is a compendium of news, and there is no question but that in this distinctive characteristic the American press is unrivaled.

Let us take up *The Times* of September 19, the latest number received in this city. Its pages are the same size as those of THE TRIBUNE, its columns the same length and width; the type about the same size. Exclusive of advertisements, *The Times* contains 41 columns of reading matter, of considerable variety, and much of it well written. It furnishes less than a column of military and naval intelligence, five columns of the Reports of the Markets, Railway and Mining shares, etc.; to a review of Borchgrave's history of Belgian Colonies in the thirteenth century it devotes three columns, and to the transactions of the Ethnological Society three more; an essay on Food Fisheries in France, theatrical criticism, a letter justifying the Jamaica atrocities, a complaint of mock auctions, occupy one column each. Three and a half columns are devoted to editorials, of which there are but three, upon Napoleon's Circular, the Act for Limiting Liability in Partnerships, and the Established Church in Ireland. It publishes foreign letters from three capitals—Paris, Berlin and Vienna—making in all four columns. The same number are used for its legal and police reports. An inquiry into election bribery cases exhausts three more columns. Of telegrams it prints less than a single column. This is considerable reading for eight cents in specie.

THE TRIBUNE of nearly the same date published 41 columns of reading matter. It gave the public, for four cents, three columns and a half of correspondence from Mexico, and letters from London, Paris, Milan, Moscow, Nijni-Novgorod, Berlin, Prague and Panama, which in all amounted to 12 columns; special Washington correspondence, official documents from the State Department, occupied two columns and a half; commercial news, two columns; courts and police, two; political intelligence, two; literature, one column; local news, three columns. Its editorials filled six columns, including six articles, beside a number of paragraphs. Its telegraphic dispatches required three columns, and this was an unusually limited space.

Thus we find *The Times* has letters from but *three* foreign capitals, while THE TRIBUNE has letters from *nine*. *The Times* has three and a half columns of editorial, and but three articles; THE TRIBUNE six columns, and treats six subjects. Then, in that which is the life of a newspaper—its Telegraphic dispatches—*The Times* is far below THE TRIBUNE. In this age the use of the Telegraph is the great feature of a daily paper, and makes the radical difference between it and all other periodicals. In no other way can the world's news be promptly gathered in and redistributed. Yet we find *The Times'* telegrams contained in one column, and printed in its largest type; while most of the dispatches in the three columns which THE TRIBUNE gives, are in small, close letter, and in *The Times'* type would be expanded to six columns. Here is one radical difference between the two papers.

Another feature which marks a great newspaper is its enterprise in obtaining news exclusively. *The Times* has but *one special dispatch, and that of but three lines from Berlin.* THE TRIBUNE publishes nearly three hundred lines of special telegrams. With Reuter's Telegrams, which answer to the dispatches of our Associated Press, *The Times* fills the remainder of its column, and they are dated from Berlin, Florence, Paris, Trieste, New York, Constantinople, Liverpool, Queenstown, Southampton, Bombay, Gibraltar, Kiel and Pesth. It uses the Atlantic Cable for but one brief dispatch, and that merely referring to commercial matters. THE TRIBUNE has nearly as much telegraphic matter by the Cable alone as *The Times* from all sources, and gave its readers dispatches from Berlin, Paris, London, Liverpool, Florence, Madrid, Trieste and Hamburg, chiefly dated the day before, beside others from Washington, New London, Saint Louis, Hartford, Cincinnati, Columbus, Chillicothe, Louisville, Chicago, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Richmond, Philadelphia, Boston San Francisco, Toronto, Port-au-Basque and Leavenworth. From all parts of this country, and all portions of the world news is published in THE TRIBUNE, while *The Times* does not even summarize the events in Glasgow, Edinburgh, Dublin and other cities of the British Isles.

The readers of THE TRIBUNE will readily conclude from these facts, hastily collated as they are, that in point of news, at least, they are well served. Of other merits it is not in our place to speak, but we shall not fail to give the reader the world's news at his breakfast, and in THE TRIBUNE, if not in *The Times*, he may, while chipping his egg or buttering his toast—

"Survey mankind from China to Peru."

Sweet Cider All the Year Round.

Neutral Sulphite of Lime,
Neutral Sulphite of Lime,
Neutral Sulphite of Lime,
Neutral Sulphite of Lime,
Neutral Sulphite of Lime,
Neutral Sulphite of Lime,

One package of the above at 25 cents, will keep one barrel of Cider sweet all the year round. Sold wholesale and retail at the lowest rates, by McCLARRAN & McKENNAN, Druggists, 85 Market street, corner Diamond, near Fifth street. ocl

WANT SUPPLIED.

London Ale, Bottled Ales, London Porter, Brown Stout. To get genuine imported London Ale, Porter or Brown Stout has been almost an impossibility in this city, notwithstanding the fact that there are few tonics more suitable for weakly persons and invalids. The want has at length been supplied. A large assortment of the finest brands, comprising Barclay & Perkins' London Stout, Bass & Co.'s India Pale Ale, Campbell's Scotch Ale, etc., just received at FLEMING'S DRUG STORE, No. 84 Market street and is sold by the case or single bottle, at the lowest rates. Also, a most complete stock of the finest LIQUORS for medicinal purposes. oc15-M TU&W

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Have always on hand a well selected
Stock of Groceries,

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200 bbls Lovering's Crushed, Granulated Powdered, A and B Coffee Sugars. 10 hhds choice Cuba 20 bbls extra C, and 20 bbls Yellow. For sale by
my17 MILLER & RICKETSON.

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We will deliver in Pittsburgh, in Pa. R. R. cars, a prime article of
WILKESBARRE STOVE COAL,
For $10 per ton of 2,000 pounds, in full car loads.
S. E. HENRY & CO.,
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On Bank of Allegheny river, at "Damson Station," Warren and Franklin Railroad, (three miles above Tionesta. The property on which the Factory is situated contains most 600 ACRES, all heavily timbered. Apply to or address

A. H. BROMLY,
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FOR SALE—
THE ENTIRE FIXTURES,
Furniture and Good Will
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BRUNSWICK BILLIARD HALL,

Nos. 72 and 74 FIFTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa. The Hall is in most excellent condition and TABLES nearly new. The Proprietor desires to sell because other business demands his entire attention. Good terms will be offered a purchaser.
oc15-s JOHN GATES.

Trustee's Sale of Valuable Lots.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING been appointed Trustee by the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, will offer at public sale on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of October inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., THIRTY-FOUR BUILDING LOTS in the Eighth ward, city of Pittsburgh, property of the late Freeman and Miller, fronting on Penna. Avenue, Pride, Locus, Forbes, Marion and Bluff streets, part being marked and numbered in recorded plan of Eighth ward as Nos. 19, 54, 55, 58, 84, 85, 93, 94, 109, 110, 111, 112, 149, 150, balance being lately sub-divided and marked and numbered on new lithograph plan as Nos. 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179. This property is surrounded by fine improvements, and convenient to the business part of the city.

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Lithograph plans may be had at McIlwaine's Auction Rooms, Smithfield street, J. P. Penney and W. G. Hawkins, Attorneys, 53 Grant street, John Miller, or the Trustee, corner Ross and First street, and Savings Bank, 63 Fourth street. oc15-s

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300 bags Rio Coffee, fair, prime and choice;
100 pockets choice Old Government Java;
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100 hhds Cuba Sugar, fair to prime;
300 bbls Refined Sugars, Hards, A. B. and ex. C;
100 bbls O. K. Sugars;
50 bbls Lovering's Syrup;
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100 bbls Porto Rico Molasses;
50 bags Rice;
300 hf chests Tea, Y. H. G. P. Imp. Japan & Oolong;
50 butts Tobacco;
50 hf. boxes Tobacco;
300 caddies Tobacco;
100 M Wheeling Tobies;
500 boxes Fine Cigars;
200 boxes Babbitt's Soap;
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With a full stock of other goods in our line for sale low to the trade.

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THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

[illegible]

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Monday, Oct. 1	Daily	45,000 copies.
Tuesday, Oct. 2	Daily	44,780 copies.
Tuesday, Oct. 2	Semi-Weekly	27,000 copies.
Wednesday, Oct. 3	Daily	44,750 copies.
Wednesday, Oct. 3	Weekly	130,250 copies.
Thursday, Oct. 4	Daily	44,310 copies.
Friday, Oct. 5	Daily	44,569 copies.
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Together with a FULL STOCK of
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ALL NEW, AND JUST OPENED BY
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Having fitted up a new work shop in connection with our store for the Repairing of Watches exclusively, and having the advantage of good light and the best tools now in use, with a large force of COMPETENT WORKMEN, we are enabled now to do work on Chronometer, Duplex or Patent Lever Watches in a satisfactory manner to our Customers. All fine watches closely regulated by our CHRONOMETER.

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Isaac Trescott & Son,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of
BOOKS, AND WRITING PAPERS, WALL AND WINDOW PAPERS,
Jobbers of Yankee Notions, Rags and paper stock generally.

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A large lot of FLOUR and BUCKWHEAT SACKS, on hand, and printed to order.
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VALUABLE STOCKS—TUESDAY EVENING, October 16th, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold on second floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street:
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50 shares Pittsburgh & Steubenville Railroad.
20 shares Pittsburgh Grain Elevator Co.
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WILL BE ADDED TO THE LIST of stocks advertised to be sold TUESDAY EVENING, October 16th, at 7½ o'clock, on second floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street:
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300	Gold Hunting Duplex Watches	150 to	200
500	Gold Hunting American Watches	100 to	250
500	Silver Hunting Levers	50 to	150
500	Silver Hunting Duplexes	75 to	250
500	Gold Ladies' Watches	50 to	250
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Every patron obtains a Watch by this arrangement, costing but $10, while it may be worth $750. No partiality shown.

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149 Broadway, New York.
oc13-1m

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE—THE STEAMER EMMA GRAHAM as she now lies at the Pittsburgh wharf. Length, 141 feet; beam, 30 feet; 4½ foot hold; two boilers 26 feet long, 38 inches in diameter. Engines, 15 inches; cylinders, 4 foot stroke. Has just been on the docks, is well fitted out and in good running order. Apply on board to Captain STULL, or to FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Cincinnati *Commercial* copy one week. Send bill to this office. se13-tf

BOARDING—
A SUIT OF EXCELLENT ROOMS,
Or TWO SINGLE ROOMS, with Boarding, may be obtained at
oc13-z NO. 163 WYLIE STREET.

PRIVATE BOARDING.
A LARGE FRONT ROOM.
Furnished or not, as desired—suitable for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen—within five minutes walk of the Post Office, can be had, with good board, on reasonable terms. References given and required. Address M. A. C., Commercial Office. oc13-s

PITTSBURGH & CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY have established a new Station, to be called

[illegible]

PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS, formerly the
Dime Savings Institution,

No. 67 Fourth street, nearly opposite the Bank of Pittsburgh. Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock.

Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office, gratis.

This Institution especially offers to those whose earnings are limited, the opportunity to accumulate, by small deposits, easily saved, a sum which will be a resource when needed, and bearing interest instead of remaining unproductive.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:
President—GEO. A. BERRY.
Vice Presidents—S. H. HARTMAN, JAS. PARK, Jr.
Secretary and Treasurer—D. E. M'KINLEY.
A. BRADLEY, WM. K. NIMICK,
A. S. BELL, F. RAHM,
JOHN S. DILWORTH, JOSHUA RHODES,
G. FOLLANSBEE, JOHN SCOTT,
JAS. L. GRAHAM, ROBERT C. SCHMERTZ
CHRISTOPHER ZUG.
Solicitors—D. W. & A. S. BELL. fe26-1yMs

MERCY HOSPITAL,
In Charge of the Sisters of Mercy,

For the treatment of all diseases requiring medical or surgical aid. All classes of patients admitted, irrespective of creed or color. Clergymen of all denominations permitted to visit patients of their own creed. Patients too poor to pay are admitted free of charge, on application to any of the attending physicians or surgeons. All regular physicians sending pay patients to private rooms may have full charge of the same.

Competent nurses, combined with the personal attention of the sisters makes this institution superior to any in the State for those afflicted with disease. One physician and surgeon in daily attendance.

Medical staff and months of daily attendance:
D. McMEAL, Jr., M. D., 150 Grant street, October, November and December.
THOS. J. GALLAGHER, M. D., 142 Smithfield st., April, May and June.
SILAS N. BENHAM, M. D., 152 Third street, July, August and September.
B. J. CAMPBELL, M. D., 197 Ross street, January, February and March.
DR. E. DONNELLY, corner Sixth and Grant streets, Surgeon, in daily attendance. au25

WHEAT—A Cargo of Minnesota
Club Wheat,
Now arriving via Cleveland. Also, prime Old Shelled Corn, in store and for sale by
D. WALLACE,
oc11 253 Liberty Street.

MEN WANTED—TO ACT AS
SALESMEN.
Who are competent to engage in first class business. Apply in person, or address,
W. D. BAKER,
se15-ym 98 Grant street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

TO LET.
AN UNFURNISHED FRONT ROOM,
WITH BOARD, in a good locality. Apply at or address
NO. 209 PENN STREET,
oc10-s Pittsburgh.

COPARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned having purchased the stock and machinery of the late FREDERICK AESCHLEMANN, have, on the first day of October, 1866, entered into a partnership under the style of
HARPER, GUTMAN & CO.,
FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF
WAGONS, &C.,
At the old established Stands of Frederick Aeschlemann and Thomas Harper, on Beaver street, Manchester, and would respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage hitherto so liberally bestowed.
THOMAS HARPER,
A. ANTHONY GUTMAN,
oc9-YM ADAM AESCHLEMANN.

B. D. WILSON & SON'S CELEBRATED WINES
Brandies and Wine Bitters,
Los Angeles, California.
These Wines and Brandies are offered to the people of Pennsylvania, for the first time, and we claim a superiority for them over many of the best foreign importation, especially, our Mound Vineyard or Still Champagne. Our Wines being perfectly pure are suited for Medical and Sacramental purposes. They consist of Hock, Sherry, Port, Angelica, (Sacot), "Mound Vineyard." Also, Sparkling Champagne, Pure Grape Brandy, Sansevain Wine Bitters, for sale in the wood or by the case, by
CARMICK & CO., Sole Agents,
N. E. Cor. CHESTNUT and FRONT Sts., Phila.
aug1-YM

NEW BOOKS.
NEW BOOKS.
Homes without Hands;
Six Months in the White House;
Our Neighbors in the Corner House;
Picciola—by Sabine;
Contribution of the Grand Chapter of Pennsylvania.
Helen Courtenay's Promise;
Pastimes with My Little Friends;
Chas. Lamb—by Barry Cornwall;
Prison Life of Jeff. Davis;
The Apostles—by Renan;
Taken Upon Trust.
The NEW FORM OF BOUNTY BLANKS for personal application, now ready. Price 55c per dozen mailed. For sale by
J. R. WELDIN & CO.,
oc7 101 WOOD STREET.

FOR SALE.
A CONTROLLING INTEREST
In an Iron Foundry and Finishing Shop in the city of St. Louis, Mo., now and for many years past in active operation, and enjoying a large patronage, being principally engaged in house building work. Further information may be obtained of Messrs. GRAFF, BENNETT & CO., No. 151 North Second street, St. Louis, Mo. se27-tf

CHANGE—WE HAVE THIS DAY appointed
Messrs. PETRIE & CO., 75 and 77 Leonard st.
Our sole Agents for the sale of the
N. Y. ENAMEL PAPER COLLAR MANUFACTURING CO. COLLARS
Each Carton containing our Collars, will have our Trade Mark,
H. HUSTON, Prest.,
N. Y. E. P. C. Mfg. Co.
New York, October 1st, 1866. oc5-88

FRESH
BUTTER, EGGS,
And all kinds of Country Produce, received daily at
COOK BROS. & CO.,
oc4 345 Liberty street.

BUTTER—
10 Boxes Very Choice ROLL BUTTER,
Just received and for sale by
JOHN B. CANFIELD & SON,
oc4 141 and 143 First street.

JAMES OLD,
BRASS FOUNDER AND PIPE FITTER,
Brass work for steam, gas, water and oil in their several departments constantly on hand or made to order, of the best material and workmanship. Particular attention is invited to our improved Oil Pumps and Hydrants. No. 129 SECOND STREET
oc1-1Y Between Wood and Smithfield.

$1,100 WILL PURCHASE A SMALL FARM of four acres of Land, underlaid with Coal, with a new Frame Dwelling, a never failing spring and good spring house; 46 trees of assorted kinds of grafted fruit, all under good fence; situate 1½ miles from Canonsburg, Washington county, Pa. Apply at the Real Estate and Insurance office of
G. S. BATES,
se2 Butler st., Lawrenceville, Pa.

NOTICES.

PITTSBURGH, October 10, 1866.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY, have this day declared a DIVIDEND, No. 26, of FOUR (4) PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable on MONDAY, the 15th inst.
oc11-s E. WESTERVELT, Secretary.

P. FT. W. & C. RAILWAY CO.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Pittsburgh, Pa., Sep. 30, 1866.
DIVIDEND NO. 11.—THE Board of Directors of this Company have declared the regular dividend of two and one half (2½) per cent on the Capital Stock for the quarter ending September 30th inst., payable, free of Government tax, on and after October 17th prox. at the Banking House of Winslow, Lanier & Co., New York, to the shareholders registered in that city, and by the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh.
The Transfer Books will close September 30th, at 2½ o'clock, P. M. and will open October 18th, thereafter. By order of the Board,
toc17. F. M. HUTCHINSON, Sec'y.

NOTICE—THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, will be held at the Company's Works, at Natrona, Allegheny county, Pa., on WEDNESDAY, October 24th, 1866, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for the election of Directors, &c., for the ensuing year, and for such other business as may be brought before them. By order of the Board of Directors.
GEO. C. CARSON, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, Oct 4, 1866. oc5-td

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
U. S. GOVERNMENT DEPOSITARY,
Pittsburgh, August 28, 1866.
THE GOVERNMENT IS NOW converting
U. S. 7-30 NOTES,
1st SERIES, INTO
U.S. 5-20 GOLD BEARING BONDS
Persons desirous of making the exchange can do so by applying at the FOURTH NATIONAL BANK, No. 55 Market st.
au29-YM D. LEET WILSON, Cashier.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.,
Millinery Goods, 77 & 79 Market st.

JOS. HORNE & CO.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
NOTIONS AND SMALL WARES,
WHITE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES,
GENT'S AND LADIES' FURNISHING GOODS,
STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS,
RIBBONS, VELVETS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS,
FLOWERS, SILKS, LACE GOODS,
ZEPHYR KNIT GOODS,
BALMORALS,
CORSETS, HOOP SKIRPS,
SUSPENDERS, &c., &c.
A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK ON HAND AT
LOWEST CASH PRICES.
77 and 79 Market St.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Metrpolitan Paper Collar Co.
oc4

MACRUM & CARLISLE'S
Trimming Store, 19 Fifth Street.
[illegible]

MACRUM & CARLISLE,
19 FIFTH STREET,
Have just opened an extensive and splendid stock of
Dress and Cloak Trimmings,
Rich Bonnet and Trimming Ribbons,
Embroideries of every description,
Rich and elegant Lace Goods,
Real Laces of All Kinds,
Real Lace Trimmed Goods,
Imitation Laces—a splendid line,
Nainsook, Swiss and Jaconet Muslin,
Linen, Lawn and Cambric, Irish Linen,
Gloves—all new and attractive styles,
Hosiery—a complete assortment,
Ladies' and Children's Merino Vests and Drawers,
Fancy Zephyr Articles—splendid styles this season,
Berlin and American Zephyr,
The Genuine Cashmere Yarns—all colors,
Bradley's Skirts of every size,
Fancy Articles and Notions.
WHOLESALE BUYERS
Will find it to their advantage to call and examine our present stock before purchasing elsewhere.
All our goods being purchased direct, on the best terms, we are prepared and will make as low prices as any Eastern Jobbing House.
MACRUM & CARLISLE,
se19 19 Fifth Street.

FALL FASHIONS.
J. W. BRADLEY'S
DUPLEX
ELLIPTIC
(OR DOUBLE SPRING)
SKIRTS!
Will not BEND or BREAK like the Single Springs, but will EVER RETAIN their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE where three or four ordinary Skirts are CAST ASIDE as USELESS. They COMBINE comfort, durability and economy, with that ELEGANCE of SHAPE which has made the "DUPLEX ELLIPTIC" the
STANDARD SKIRT
OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.
At Wholesale by all the leading Jobbers in this city. For sale by all retailers who sell first-class Skirts.
WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,
SOLE OWNERS OF THE PATENT AND EXCLUSIVE MANUFACTURERS.
Warerooms and Office: Nos. 97 CHAMBERS and 79 and 81 READE STREETS, New York.
se11-3m

MONUMENTS,
TOMB STONES,
Statuary, Busts, Fountains,
Architectural Decorations, Designs and Models of every description, at the most reasonable rates.
I. BROOME,
No. 90 Penn Street, Pittsburgh,
jy19-YM

B. LIEBER,
IMPORTER OF
Wines, Brandies, Gins, &c.
No. 111 S. WATER ST., below Chestnut,
PHILADELPHIA.
Also, MONONGAHELA and BOURBON WHISKY
se13-Y-m

DR. J. S. KING, HAS RESUMED the practice of
DENTISTRY,
At No. 104 Fifth st., Opposite Cathedral
where he wishes to receive all his friends and patrons, who are in need of the services of an experienced Dental practitioner.
Especial attention will be given to the preservation of the natural teeth, by skilfully filling them with the most select material, and by giving them other proper treatment; thus preserving them for future uses and comfort in a ripe old age.
Irregularity of the teeth of young persons skilfully attended to and corrected.
Those beautiful and life-like artificial teeth, rendered so comfortable and useful by the magic of the Doctot's mechanism, will be made ready for all who may order them.
All recent discoveries of value in giving relief from pain in the extraction of teeth, will be skilfully administered to those who may desire them.
OFFICE HOURS, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.
se15-tf

SPRING WAGONS FOR SALE—
Four new Spring Wagons, different sizes, city made, and warranted, Will be sold very low. Inquire of
ROBT. F. WEDDELL,
se21 cor. Smithfield and Water Sts.

AUGERS AND AUGER BITTS,
Twist Drills,
Drill Chucks, &c.
JOS. WOODWELL & CO.,
cor. Second and Wood sts.,
Agents for FAIRBANKS' SCALES.
au20-d&w

CAMPBELL, STONER & CO.,
Carriage Depot,
AND SALES ROOMS.
Carriages of all kinds constantly on hand or made to order.
No. 58 WATER STREET,
Next door to Hostetter & Smith's Bitters establishment, Pittsburgh, Pa. se25-1m

WANTED.

Advertisements appearing under this head will be charged ten cents per line. No advertisement will be inserted for less than fifty cents.

WANTED—HOUSE.

WANTED TO RENT A HOUSE, large or small, in either city. Address Box 217 PITTSBURGH P. O., stating terms and location. oc15-r

WANTED—TO INVEST.

WANTED TO INVEST—$1,000 to $1,500 in some good business where I can take an active part or a situation as Bookkeeper. Address Box 420 ARSENAL P. O. oc13-R

WANTED—TO SELL.

WANTED—TO SELL A DESIRABLE farm, one mile from Salem, Ohio. Terms easy. Inquire of Blair & Woods, Commission Merchants, Nos. 281 and 283 Liberty Street. au11-ltaw-3m

WANTED—ROOMS.

WANTED—ROOMS AND BOARD —A suit of rooms, two or three adjoining, nicely furnished, with good board for a gentleman, wife and octoroon servant, is wanted by the 15th of September. Have a babe one year old. References exchanged. Address, C. D. H., Box 314, Pittsburgh Postoffice. au31-tf

WANTED—TO SELL.

WANTED—To sell a farm of 190 acres, on Green river, (always navigable) in Kentucky. Oil has been pumped for four years in the immediate neighborhood. Regular communication by steamboat, with Evansville, on the Ohio River. Address H., Commercial office, Pittsburgh. my23-tf

WANTED—AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENTS—Now Ready —A NEW BOOK—WOMEN OF THE WAR, by Frank Moore, author of the "Rebellion Record." For circulars address or apply to EMERY & HOWES, General Agents, No. 68 Fifth st., Pittsburgh. oc15-s

WANTED—AGENTS—EXTRA INDUCEMENTS to (Male and Female) sell our $20 Sewing Machines, Two new kinds. We will pay a monthly salary or give a large commission. Send stamps for illustrated circulars. Address J. P. HENRIE & CO., 248 North Eighth street, Philadelphia, Pa. oc15-rm

WANTED—MEN THAT WANT TO make money to call at 31 FIFTH STREET, and learn my private terms. Men that have lost in Oil Patent Rights, or fear the "Axe." Men that can travel in the South can get paying situations. Will furnish $20,000 and start a good man in business. Wanted—A man to take charge of a branch office of the "Gas Generator." A few Clerks can get employment. J. C. TILTON, second floor. oc6-tf

WANTED—AGENTS—$150 PER MONTH, everywhere, male and female, to sell the GENUINE COMMON SENSE FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. The greatest invention of the age. Price only $18 00. Every Machine warranted three years. Address, for particulars, SECOMB & CO., Cleveland, Ohio. oc9-1md&w

WANTED.—AGENTS FOR THE PICTORIAL BOOK OF
ANECDOTES AND INCIDENTS
OF THE REBELLION;
Heroic, Patriotic, Romantic, Humorous and Tragical. Splendidly Illustrated with over 300 fine Portraits and Beautiful Engravings.

There is a certain portion of the war that will never go into the regular histories, and will not get embodied in romance or poetry, which is a very real part of it, and will, if preserved, convey to succeeding generations a better idea of the spirit of the conflict than many dry reports or careful narratives of events, and this part may be called the gossip, the fun, the pathos, of the war.

These illustrate the character of the leaders, the humor of the soldiers, the devotion of women, the bravery of men the pluck of our heroes, the romance and hardships of the service. From the beginning of the war the author has been engaged in collecting all the anecdotes connected with or illustrative of it, and has grouped and classified them under appropriate heads, and in a very attractive form.

The volume is profusely illustrated with over 300 engravings by the first artists, which are really beautiful; worthy of examination as specimens of art. Many of them are set into the body of the text, after the popular style of Lossing's Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution. The book's contents include reminiscences of camp, picket, spy, scout bivouac, siege and battlefield adventures; thrilling feats of bravery, wit, drollery, comical and ludicrous adventures, etc., etc.

Amusement as well as instruction may be found in every page, as graphic detail, brilliant wit and authentic history, are skillfully interwoven in this work of literary art.

This work sells itself. The people are tired of dry details and partizan works, and want something humorous, romantic and startling. We have agents clearing over $200 per month. Send for circulars and see our terms and proof of the above assertion. Address
NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.,
se13-TM&4* 507 Minor St., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

WILL BE SOLD AT A BARGAIN,
16 ACRES OF FIRST RATE LAND,
One mile from the city line, on the Perrysville Plank Road, fronting about 600 feet on said Road, one or two springs of water and several hundred young fruit trees planted, of different kinds, will be sold at a bargain by RAMSEY & HALL, Real Estate Agents, No. 91 Beaver st., Allegheny. oc11-s

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF COAL LAND ON THE MONONGAHELA RIVER.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Westmoreland county, the valuable real estate of Major John Power, late of Rostraver township, in said county, will be sold THURSDAY, October 18th, A. D., 1866. Said farm contains 237 acres underlaid with the best quality of COAL, fronting nearly one-half mile on the Monongahela river on pool No. 3, having a good brick house, good barn and outbuildings thereon. The land is of the best quality, being limestone, and one of the most productive in the county. There is a superior flag-stone quarry on the premises, a sample of which can be seen in the pavements of the principal streets of Pittsburgh. See full description in Greensburg *Herald*. The coal ascends from the river and can be easily drained. Terms easy.
JAMES S. POWER, } Administrators.
E. F. HOUSEMAN, }
oc5-ss

FOR SALE—50 ACRES OF LAND fronting on the Allegheny river, 5 miles from the centre of the city, near the Sharpsburg station on the Allegheny Valley Railroad. The road from the Lawrenceville Plank Road to East Liberty passes through the property. The improvements are a handsome cottage Dwelling, a substantial Stone Barn, Carriage House, &c., and the place is a very desirable one for a country residence, having a river front of about 180 rods. For further particulars, apply to
TIERNAN & HAY, Att'ys, at Law,
au31-tf 81 Fourth Street.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF A VALUABLE WOOLEN FACTORY.—By virtue of two separate orders of the Orphans' Court of Armstrong County, the undersigned, guardians of the minor children of S. and W. P. FULLERTON, late of the borough of Freeport, will offer either at public or private sale, the well-known and long established Woolen Factory, and Lots and Buildings therewith connected, lately owned by the said S. and W. P. Fullerton, being and erected on in lots No. 13 and 14 in the said borough of Freeport; and also in lot numbered 45, on which the store house is erected.

The works are in complete and profitable working order, with all modern improvements of machinery &c. They are situated in the center of a large wool growing district, with every facility of an accessible market. Persons desirous of making a profitable investment are invited to examine the works and give their attention to this offer.

If not sooner sold at private sale, the property will be offered at public sale, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the first day of November, 1866.

TERMS OF SALE—One-third of the purchase money in hand on confirmation of sale, and balance in two equal annual payments thereafter, with interest from time of sale. The unpaid purchase money to be secured by bond and mortgage.
M. B. FULLERTON,
Guardian of the minor children of Samuel Fullerton, deceased, and
JANE H. FULLERTON,
Guardian of the minor children of W. P. Fullerton, deceased. oc3-TM

HOUSE FOR SALE—
THE TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING,
Situate 165 Second street. Terms easy. Apply to
J. LUDEWIG KOETHEN,
se21-tf 71 Grant street.

HOUSE
FOR SALE.
I offer to sell, on moderate terms, a convenient, well built, three-story brick DWELLING HOUSE, on Second street, below Market street.
Possession given immediately.
HILARY BRUNOT,
my24-eodtf 115 Penn street

JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker.

FOR SALE—
410 ACRES COAL,
One-half mile from the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, one mile east of Midway Station, vein 5 feet. Will be divided into two lots if desired.
JOHN D. BAILEY,
No. 102 Fourth street, or
E. C. KEYS,
se4 No. 6 Sill's Block, Duquesne Way.

FOR SALE.
200 acres coal and surface, situated about 30 rods east of Bulger Station, on the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad. The road runs through the property. 150 acres of the surface is under good cultivation. 50 acres good white oak timber.
JOHN D. BAILEY,
No. 102 Fourth street, or
E. C. KEYS,
se4 No. 6 Sill's Block, Duquesne Way.

FOR SALE—112 ACRES OF GOOD tillable land, all level and under a high state of cultivation, 100 acres cleared, and can be worked by a mowing machine. Large two-story frame house, and large frame barn. Good orchard of all kinds of fruit. The place is well watered with never failing springs. Good well at the door. Situate one mile from New Brighton, adjoining the borough line of Fallston. The place is underlaid with a 3½ foot vein of good bituminous coal, underneath which is a vein of fire clay from 10 to 15 feet, fronting on the Beaver river.
JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
se4 No. 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—SCULLY'S SPRINGS. 13 acres of Bottom Land, situated in Chartiers Valley, 3½ miles from the city, via Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, and accessible by good driving roads, including the celebrated Mineral Spring, known as "Scully's Springs." The medicinal qualities of the water will be readily appreciated on an examination of a scientific analysis of Dr. Wm. Meade. Pamphlets containing the analysis can be obtained on application to
JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
au2 No. 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—Dwelling House and STORE ROOM. That desirable lot, No. 32 Fourth street, between Market and Ferry streets, having a front of 26 feet on Fourth street, by 84 feet deep, on which is a substantial THREE-STORY BRICK BUILDING. The first floor consists of the Hall, and a large first-class Store room. The Second and Third stories are finished, and conveniently arranged for a Dwelling of six Rooms with finished Attic. The Store room is leased until April 1st, 1867, at $600 per annum. Possession of the Dwelling can be had at once.
JOHN D. BAILEY,
Stock and Real Estate Broker,
au13 No. 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—
A PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,
Occupying one of the best locations in the city, and having a good run of custom. Immediate possession can be given.
JOHN D. BAILEY,
No. 102 Fourth street,
or E. C. KEYS,
au31 No. 6 Sill's Block, Duquesne Way.

NOTICE.
AMERICAN ANTI-INCRUSTATOR.
The attention of Manufacturers and others using steam boilers is directed to this practical and reliable apparatus, for removing and preventing the troublesome, expensive and calcareous formation known as scale.
Special attention given to correspondents.
For information apply to
CURTIS S. HAVEN,
Corner Wood and Third streets,
jy11 P. O. Address, Box 134.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED EATING SALOON, in Oil City, Pa. There is attached an Ice House, Kitchen, Bedrooms and Cellar, all in complete running order. This saloon, including Stock, Fixtures and Lease for three years, will be sold cheap for cash. Has a large run of custom and being in one of the best locations in the city, must always command a good trade. To a person desirous of engaging in this business, a splendid chance is here offered to make money. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Call on or address
C. WESLEY BARRICK,
Second door North of First National Bank, Oil City, Pennsylvania. oc8-w

he Daily Commercial

IN MEMORIAM.

...rentice, of the Louisville *Journal*, thus ...aks of the following beautiful lines: ...he might almost wish to die, if he knew ... so beautiful a tribute as this would be ...en to his memory."

On the bosom of a river
Where the sun unloosed his quiver
On the starlight streamed forever,
Sailed a vessel light and free.
Morning dew-drops hung like manna
On the bright folds of her banner,
While the zephyrs rose to fan
Softly to the radiant sea.

At her prow a pilot beaming
In the flush of youth stood dreaming,
And he was in glorious seeming
Like an angel from above;
Through his hair the breezes sported,
And as on the wave he floated
Oft that pilot, angel throated,
Warbled lays of hope and love.

Through those locks so brightly flowing,
Buds of laurel bloom were blowing,
And his hands anon were throwing
Music from a lyre of gold.
Swiftly down the stream he glided,
Soft the purple wave divided,
And a rainbow arch abided
On his canvas' snowy fold.

Anxious hearts with fond devotion,
Watched him sailing to the ocean,
Prayed that no wild commotion
Midst the elements might rise.
And he seemed some young Apollo,
Charming summer winds to follow,
While the water-flags' corolla
Trembled to his music sighs.

But those purple waves enchanted,
Rolled beside a city haunted
By an awful spell, that daunted
Every comer to her shore.
Night shades rank the air encumbered,
And pale marble statues numbered
Where the lotus eaters slumbered,
Awoke to life no more.

Then there rushed with lightning quickness
O'er his face a mortal sickness,
And his dews in fearful thickness
Gathered o'er his temples fair.
And there swept a dying murmur
Through the lively Southern summer
As the beauteous pilot comer
Perished by that city there.

Still rolls on that radiant river,
And the sun unbinds his quiver
O'er the starlight streams forever
On its bosom as before.
But that vessel's rainbow banner
Greets no more the gay savanna
And that pilot's lute drops manna
On the purple waves no more.

...OTHER MAGPIE'S MISCHIEF.

...d Mother Magpie was about the busi- ...haracter in the forest. But you must ...w that there is a great difference be- ...n being busy and being industrious. ... may be very busy all the time, and ...not in the least industrious; and this ...the case of Mother Magpie.

...e was always full of everybody's bu- ...ss but her own,—up and down, here ...there, everywhere but in her own nest, ...wing every one's affairs, telling what ...ybody had been doing or ought to do, ...ready to cast her advice *gratis* at every ... and beast in the woods.

...w she bustled up to the parsonage at ...op of the oak tree, to tell old Parson ...whit what she thought he ought to ...ch for his next sermon, and how dread- ...he morals of the parish were becoming. ...n, having perfectly bewildered the poor ...gentleman, who was always sleepy of ...nday morning, Mother Magpie would ... a peep into Mrs. Oriole's nest, sit ...tering on a bough above, and pour ... floods of advice, which, poor little ...Oriole used to say to her husband, ...ildered her more than a hard northeast ...n.

...Depend upon it, my dear," Mother ...pie would say, "this way of building ... nest, swinging like an old empty ...king from a bough, isn't at all the thing. ...ver built one so in my life, and I never ... headaches. Now you complain al- ...s that your head aches whenever I call ... you. It's all on account of this way ...vinging and swaying about in such an ...rd manner."

...But, my dear," piped Mrs. Oriole, tim- ..., "the Orioles always have built it in ... manner, and it suits our constitu- ..."

...A fiddle on your constitution! How ... you tell what agrees with your consti- ...n unless you try? You own you are ...well; you are subject to headaches, and ...y physician will tell you that a tilting ...ion disorders the stomach and acts ... the brain. Ask old Dr. Kite. I was ...ing to him about your case only yes- ...oy, and says he, 'Mrs. Magpie, I per- ...y agree with you.'"

...But my husband prefers this style of ...ding."

...That's only because he isn't properly ...ucted. Pray, did you ever attend Dr. ...'s lectures on the nervous system?"

...No, I have no time to attend lectures. ... would set on the eggs?"

...Why, your husband, to be sure; don't ...ake his turn in setting? If he don't, ...ught to. I shall speak to him about it. ... husband always sets regularly half ... time, that I might have time to go ...t and exercise."

..., Mrs. Magpie, pray don't speak to ... husband; he will think I've been com- ...ing."

...No, no, he won't! Let me alone. I ...erstand just how to say the thing. I've ...sed hundreds of young husbands in ... day, and I never gave offense."

...But I tell you, Mrs. Magpie, I don't ... any interference between my hus- ...and me, and I will not have it," says ... Oriole, with her little round eyes ...ing with indignation.

...Don't put yourself in a passion, my ...; the more you talk, the more sure I ...hat your nervous system is running ...n, or you wouldn't forget good man- ...in this way. You'd better take my ...ce, for I understand just what to do," ...d away sails Mother Magpie; and ...ently young Oriole comes home, all in ...tter.

...say, my dear, if you persist in gossip- ...over our private family matters with ...old Mother Magpie—"

...My dear, I don't gossip; she comes and ...s me to death with talking, and then ... off, and mistakes what she has been ...ng for what I said."

...But you must *cut* her."

... try to, all I can; but she won't *be* ..."

...It's enough to make a bird swear," ... Tommy Oriole.

...mmy Oriole, to say the truth, had as ... a heart as ever beat under bird's ...ers; but then he had a weakness for ...erts and general society, because he ...held to be, by all odds, the handsom- ...n the woods, and sung like an angel; ... so the truth was, he didn't confine ...self so much to the domestic nest as ...othy Titmouse or Billy Wren. But he ...rmined that he wouldn't have old ...her Magpie interfering with his af- ...

...The fact is," quoth Tommy, "I am a ...ty bird, and nature has marked out ...ne a course beyond the commonplace. ... my wife must learn to accommodate. ...e has a brilliant husband, whose suc- ...gratifies her ambition, and places her ... distinguished public position, she ...t pay for it. I'm sure Billy Wren's ... would give her very bill to see her ...band in the circles where I am quite at ...e. To tell the truth my wife was well ...ent till old Mother Magpie interfered. ... quite my duty to take strong ground. ... show that I cannot be dictated to."

..., after this, Tommy Oriole went to ...er more concerts, and spent less time ...ome than ever he did before, which ... all that Mother Magpie effected in ... quarter. I confess this was very bad ...ommy; but then birds are no better ... men in domestic matters, and some- ...s will take the most unreasonable ...ses, if a meddlesome Magpie gets her ... into the nest.

...t old Mother Magpie had now got a ... business in hand in another quarter. ... bustled off down to Water-dock Lane, ...re lived the old music teacher, Dr. ...frog. The poor old Doctor was a sim- ...minded, good, amiable creature, who ... played the double bass, and led the ...t choir on all public occasions since ...dy knew when. Latterly some young- ... had arisen who sneered at his per- ...ances as behind the age. In fact, a ...t city had grown up in the vicinity of ...orest, tribes of wandering boys broke ...e simple tastes and quiet habits which ...Mother Nature had always kept up in ... parts. They pulled the young check- ...rry before it even had time to blos- ... rooted up the sassafras shrubs, and ...ved on their roots, fired off guns at the ...s, and, on several occasions when old ...Bullfrog was leading a concert, had ...ed in and broken up the choir by ...wing stones.

...is was not the worst of it. The little ...ts had a way of jeering at the simple ...octor and his concerts, and mimick- ... the tones of his bass-viol. "There ... go, Paddy-go-donk, Paddy-go-donk ...ph—chunk," some rascal of a boy ...ld shout, while poor old Bullfrog's ...w spectacles would be bedewed with ... of honest indignation. In time, the ... of these little savages began to tell ...e society of the forest, and to corrupt ... simple manners; and it was whisper- ...mong the younger and more heady ...s and squirrels, that old Bullfrog was ...re, and that it was time to get up a ...style of music in the parish, and to ... the charge of it to some more modern ...ormer.

...or old Dr. Bullfrog knew nothing of ... however, and was doing his simple ... in peace, when Mother Magpie ...d in upon him, one morning.

...Vell, neighbor, how unreasonable ...le are! Who would have thought ... the youth of our generation should ... no more consideration for established ...t? Now, for my part, I think your ...ic-teaching never was better; and as ...ur choir, I maintain constantly that it ...r was in better order, but—well, one ... wear her tongue out, but one can ...r make these young folks listen to ...n."

..."really don't understand you, ma'am,' ... poor Dr. Bullfrog.

...What! you haven't heard of a com- ...ee that is going to call on you, to ask ... to resign the care of the parish ...ic?"

...Madam," said Dr. Bullfrog with all ... energy of tone for which he was re- ...kable, "I don't believe it,—I can't ...ve it. You must have made a mis- ..."

..."mistake! No, no, my good friend; I ...r make mistakes. What I know, I ...w certainly. Wasn't it I that said I ...w there was an engagement between ... Chipmunk and Nancy Nibble, who ...narried this blessed day? I knew that ...g six weeks before any bird or beast ...r parts; and I can tell you, you are ...g to be scandalously and ungratefully ...ed, Dr. Bullfrog."

...Bless me, we shall be ruined!" said ...Bullfrog; "my poor husband—"

..., as to that, if you take things in time, ...listen to my advice," said Mother Magpie, "we may yet pull you through. You must alter your style a little—adapt it to modern times. Every body now is a little touched with the operatic fever, and there's Tommy Oriole has been to New Orleans and brought back a touch of the artistic. If you would try his style a little,—something Tyrolean you see."

"Dear madam, consider my voice. I never could hit the high notes."

"How do you know? It's all practice: Tommy Oriole says so. Just try the scales. As to your voice, your manner of living has a great deal to do with it. I always did tell you that your passion for water injured your singing. Suppose Tommy Oriole should sit half his days up to his hips in water, as you do, his voice would be as hoarse and rough as yours. Come up on the bank, and learn to perch, as we birds do. We are the true musical race."

And so, poor Dr. Bullfrog was persuaded to forego his pleasant little cottage under the cat-tails, where his green spectacles and honest round back bed excited, even in the minds of the boys, sentiments of respect and compassion. He came up into the garden and established himself under a burdock, and began to practise Italian scales.

The result was, that poor old Dr. Bullfrog, instead of being considered as a respectable old bore, got himself universally laughed at for aping fashionable manners. Every bird and beast in the forest had a gibe at him; and even old Parson Toowhit thought it worth his while to make him a pastoral call, and admonish him about courses unbefitting his age and standing. As to Mother Magpie, you may be certain that she assured every one how sorry she was that dear old Dr. Bullfrog had made such a fool of himself; if he had taken her advice, he would have kept on respectably as a nice old Bullfrog should.

But the tragedy for the poor old music-teacher grew even more melancholy in its termination; for one day as he was sitting disconsolately under a currant-bush in the garden, practicing his poor old notes in a quiet way, thump came a great blow of a hoe, which nearly broke his back.

"Hullo! what ugly beast have we got here?" said Tom Noakes, the gardener's boy. "Here, here, Wasp, my boy."

What a fright for poor, quiet, old Bullfrog, as little wiry, wicked Wasp came at him, barking and yelping. He jumped with all his force over a patch of bushes into the river, and swam back to the old home among the cat-tails. And always after that it was observable that he was very low-spirited, and took very dark views of life; but nothing made him so angry as any allusion to Mother Magpie, of whom from that time, he never spoke except as *Old Mother Mischief.*

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Our rural friends are very hospitable; when we visit them they treat us during the day with the greatest kindness, but they are often cruel to us at night, and most always consign us to a feather-bed, in the smothering depressions of which we pass a sleepless night. That a feather-bed is a fit thing to sleep upon, is an idea rapidly disappearing, we are happy to say, yet in many communities feathers still prevail, and they are looked upon as silk dresses are, in some measure an index of the wealth or competence of the owner. It is quite time that all this was changed, and comfort and health consulted, rather than show. We say comfort, for no one after having slept for a few weeks on a hard bed would willingly return to feathers. Curled hair makes the very best mattress, but is expensive; the next best thing is corn husks, a cheap material, and accessable to all. The inner husks, or shucks, as they are called in some places, allowed to curl up a little, are often used without any preparation. A softer bed is made by slitting the husks in strips, half an inch or so in width; a fork may be used to facilitate striping. The best husk-bed we ever saw was made from the husks of green corn, shedded by drawing through a flax hatchel. Husk-beds should be opened about once in six months, the husks shaken out from the fine particles and dust, be sprinkled, and allowed to lay in the sun for a while. Treated in this way the husks will be almost as good as new. We give this timely hint, in order that at husking time, those who would enjoy the luxury of a husk bed may take measures to secure the necessary material.—*Agriculturist.*

Cheap Living.

A correspondent of the New York *Independent*, writing from Glasgow, Scotland, says:

"A man of benevolence and wealth in this city, has opened a large number of establishments where meals, simple but sufficient, are provided at a very small cost—breakfast for seven cents dinner for—well, wait till I tell you. "The proof of the pudding is in the eating," which I found to be literally true in the sequel; for I entered, determined to make actual trial of the extraordinary bill of fare prepared for the workingman, paid my money for the usual plain dinner, and sat down to a little table where a coarse looking boy, just from some factory or shop, was finishing his meal. The dinner instantly set before me consisted of three coures. Course first—a bowl of pea soup, well made and hot, which I ate with a good relish, being fortunately fond of the dish. Course second—corned beef and three mealy potatoes. The beef was tender and not too salt, and the potatoes just as they should be. Course third—plum pudding, savory and toothsome, plentiful in raisins without being heavy. There was a dinner not to be despised by any hungry man, and it costs but nine cents. So much for purchasing and cooking food in large quantities. The proprietor manages to make his outlay return him the ordinary interest on his money."

A Paris Miser's Breakfast.

A miser recently died in Paris, and his ways of living were certainly novel in the extreme. He boasted that his breakfast never cost him more than a halfpenny, and that it always consisted of bread and butter, or bread and fruit. This was his economic plan: Every morning he bought a sou roll of bread. With this he went to one of the markets; and if it was winter, he began by tasting the country woman's butter. A bit of this was put in his mouth with a bit of bread previously deposited. Somehow the butter was always bad or had some flavor he did not like. Not to be rude, he swallowed it, but made no purchase. In summer he fared more luxuriously, especially in the time of grapes. "Have you good cherries to day?" "Yes." "How do you sell them?" "Six sous a pound." "Can I taste them?" "Certainly." He takes two or three cherries, eats them with a mouthful of bread, and says, "Heu? heu! they're a little sour," and he passes on to the next stall. Before he got halfway down, he used to breakfast perfectly. Of course after a time, the woman who sold fruit and butter at the various markets began to know him, and, amused at his eccentricity, they seldom refused to let him taste their goods. He has recently died, seventy years old—very rich, having never breakfasted on dry bread at a cost exceeding a halfpenny.

A Curious Invention by a Workingman.

At the Industrial Exhibition in the Agricultural Hall, Islington, London, there is shown an ingenious invention by which the action of a shower of rain is made to close an open window. The window, when opened, stretches two India rubber springs. These springs are prevented from drawing the window down by means of a curved rod fixed outside the sash, the end of which work up and down in a tubular bell-mouthed stand on the window-sill. A little peice of loaf sugar is inserted into the mouth of the stand, and the end of the rod is let down gently upon it. The sugar prevents the rod decending into the tube, and of course keeps the window sash up. As soon as it begins to rain, the bell-mouth of the tube collects the drops, the sugar is melted, and no further obstacle being presented to the action of the India rubber springs, the sash is drawn down.

Keeping Bacon Hams.

Make a number of cotton bags, a little larger than your hams; after your hams are well smoked place them in the bags; then get the best kind of sweet, well made hay, cut it with a knife, and with your hands press it well around the hams in the bags; tie the bags with good strings, put on a card to show their age, and hang them up in a garret or some dry room, and they will hang five years, and they will be better for boiling than on the day you hung them up. This method costs but little, and the bags will last forty years. No flies or bugs will trouble the hams if the hay is well pressed around them; the sweating of the hams will be taken up by the hay, and the hay will impart a fine avor to the hams. The hams should be treated in this way before the hot weather sets in.

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NO. 77 FEDERAL STREET,

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M'CLELLAND & CO.,

Corner Federal and Lacock streets,

ALLEGHENY, PA.,

Wholesale & Retail Druggists,

Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Drugs, Dye stuffs, Carbon Oil, etc., Standard and Patent Medicines. Their stock is large and well selected, and will be sold as low as any house in the west. my8

JOS. S. FINCH. RYE WHISKY.

JOSEPH S. FINCH

Successor to

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Manufacturer of

Copper-Distilled

Pure Rye Whisky,

Nos. 185, 191, 193 and 195

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IMPERIAL VINEGAR.

BOLLMAN'S

Imperial French Vinegar

Manufactured by E. & M. BOLLMAN, Bremen, Germany.

For sale by the well known firms of

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(Central Drug Store, Allegheny.)

This excellent VINEGAR, from its concentrated quality and pure ingredients, is without a rival in the world, and as well adapted to preserving and medical purposes as to ordinary family use.

Once known it must supplant all other Vinegars. Sole Depot in the U. S. with

BOLLMAN, BECK & CO.,
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FOR SALE,

Just completed and for sale

ONE PAIR OF ENGINES,

45 HORSE POWER, working vertically, at right angles; Cylinders 10 inches diameter, 18-inch stroke; Cast Iron Columns and Bed Plate; 6 foot band wheel, occupies but 6 feet square at base, 13½ feet to top of band wheel. Inquire at or address the

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CURTIS & HARVEY'S ENGLISH Diamond Grain Gun Powder, always on hand at JAMES BOWN'S, 136 Wood street.

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SHOES

AND

SOLE LEATHER,

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TO SHORT TIME AND CASH BUYERS

WE OFFER

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As our facilities for buying ARE UNSURPASSED BY ANY HOUSE EAST OR WEST,

PURCHASING DIRECTLY FROM

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entirely for CASH, we are enabled to sell as low as any Eastern Jobbing House.

Merchants are invited to call and examine our stock and

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BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

Orders for HOPE MILLS Superior Cotton Yarns, Seamless Grain Bags, Batting, Twine, Cotton and Linen Carpet Chain, &c., will be promptly filled at FACTORY PRICES.

All orders by mail will receive immediate and careful attention.

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A full and complete assortment constantly on hand of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.

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A large and well selected stock of Ladies, Gents, and Children's Boots, Gaiters, Balmorals, etc., which will be sold at the lowest prices.

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SECOND ARRIVAL OF FALL AND WINTER

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,

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And Dealer in

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WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA

MILITARY ACADEMY,

AT

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NEAR PITTSBURGH.

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On the 11th September Next.

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Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

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OFFICE,

CHAMBER, AND

DINING-ROOM SETS,

Constantly on hand and for sale at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.

A full assortment of Pittsburgh manufactured Furniture in store. se1-YM

SALE OF FORFEITED STOCK—The stock in the Meadow Mining Company of Pittsburgh, represented by certificates numbered as below, having been forfeited according to law, for non payment of assessment of Fifty Cents per share, due 25th June, 1866, will be sold at Public Sale, on THURSDAY, November 1, 1866, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock A. M., at the office of the Treasurer, in the city of Pittsburgh, unless sooner redeemed by payment of assessment, interest and charges: Certificates 32, 33, 34, 185, 38, 39, 40, 41, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 169, 170, 171, each for 50 shares; certificates 35, 182, 184, 42, 186, each for 100 shares; certificate 48, for 250 shares; certificate 188, for 434 shares; certificate 187, for 110 shares; certificate 70, for 200 shares; 300 shares in name of George Darsie, not certificates issued.

By order of Directors.

JAMES M. COOPER,
Secretary and Treasurer, Meadow Mining Company of Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh September 29, 1866 se29-td

CIVIL AND MINING ENGINEERING at the

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute,

TROY, N. Y.

The next Annual Session begins Sept. 12th. For the new ANNUAL REGISTER, containing full information, apply to Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director, Troy, New York. au6-eod3m

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M'ELROY,

DICKSON

& COMPANY,

CARPETS.

CARPETS.

450 PIECES,

22,000 YARDS,

OF

Brussels.

The above immense stock, including every variety of Style and Pattern, all the Newest Designs, and all the Fall Novelties, is now being offered at the

LOWEST RATES,

With every inducement in price, by

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CARPETS,

WE ARE NOW EXHIBITING FOR

Fall Trade,

The most extensive and attractive stock of goods we have ever had the pleasure of offering to our patrons

English Brussels and Tapestries

Of our own importation, comprising many new and choice patterns never before in this market,

RICH WILTON AND VELVET CARPETS AND RUGS,
EMBROIDERED SWISS LACE CURTAINS,
NEW AND ELEGANT PATTERNS OF CORNICES,
SIDE AND CENTER TASSELS, LOOPS AND BANDS,
CHOICE STYLES NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS.

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87 FOURTH STREET,

OFFER AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF ALL KINDS OF CARPETING,

THE LATEST FALL STYLES.

A number of designs exclusively our own.

The assortment is unsurpassed in this city or elsewhere. The newest styles of

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CRUMB CLOTHS,
HASSOCKS,
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Manufacturers of all kinds of

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PERIODICALS, STATIONERY, &c.

Penknives manufactured by the Pittsburgh Cutlery Co., Rochester Pa.,

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Superior Lubricating Oils,

For COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS, LOCOMOTIVES, and all classes of Machinery.

JOHNSON'S PATENT PAINT OIL,
WOOL OIL, SCREW CUTTING OIL,
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WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Teas and General Groceries,

Have now in store a very large assortment of Green, Black and Japan Teas, Lovering's Crushed, Pulverized, Granulated, and Coffee Sugars extra C; also Cuba and Porto Rico Sugar, Booth & Edgar's and Jersey City Syrup, Sorghum and New Orleans Molasses, Bakers's Chocolate Broma, Cocoa and Cocoa Shells, Hecker's Farina, Durkee's Select Spices, Mulford's Saleratus, Colgate's Toilet Soaps, No. 1, 2 and 3 Mackerel by the barrel and half barrel, Shore Mackerel in kitts, Foreign and Domestic Fruits, etc., etc.

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WHOLESALE DEALERS

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FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

Announce that they have just received and are now opening an unusually LARGE and WELL SELECTED STOCK of all articles in the

Dry Goods Line,

Which they offer to the trade at the lowest market rates. Dealers will find it to their advantage to call and examine their stock, comprising a handsome assortment of many

SCARCE AND DESIRABLE GOODS.

Together with Superior Styles of all the best makes of

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PLAIN WHITE, SCARLET, MIX'D RED AND GREY TWILLED, ROB ROY, MINERS, SHAKER AND SHIRTING.

White and Colored

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Our Stock will embrace a great variety and all the latest Novelties.

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A Full and Complete Assortment.

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Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

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The success which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1852, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

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Manufactured by WHITE BROS & Co., New York.

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Keep constantly on hand

Cotton Factory Oil,	Dark Machinery Oil,
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Light Col'd Engine Oil,	Dark Car Oil, No. 1,
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LA PIERRE HOUSE,

Philadelphia.

The subscribers having leased this favorite house, it has been refitted and refurnished in an elegant manner, and is now prepared with the most perfect appointments for the reception of guests.

The first position among first-class Hotels will be maintained in the future, as in the past.

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BOILERS.

THE HARRISON BOILER.

A SAFE STEAM BOILER.

THIS NEW STEAM GENERATOR combines essential advantages IN ABSOLUTE SAFETY FROM EXPLOSION in first cost and cost of repairs, durability, economy of fuel, facility of cleaning and transportation, not possessed by any other boiler.

It is formed of a combination of cast iron hollow spheres—each eight inches in external diameter, and three eights of an inch thick, connected by curved necks and rebate machine made joints, held together by wrought iron bolts with caps at the ends. The form is the strongest known: its strength to resist internal pressure very great—unweakened as it is by punching or riveting, which lessens the strength of the wrought iron boiler plate about 40 per cent. Every boiler is tested by hydraulic pressure at 300 lbs to the square inch. It cannot be burst under any practicable steam pressure.

Under pressure which might cause rupture in ordinary boilers, every joint in this becomes a safety valve. No other steam generator possesses this property of relief under extreme pressure without injury to itself, and thus preventing disaster.

It is not seriously affected by corrosion, which so soon impairs the strength of the wrought iron boiler. It has economy in fuel equal to the best boilers.

It gets up steam quickly and with little fuel—produces superheated steam without separate apparatus, and is not liable to priming or foaming.

Over five thousand horse power of these boilers are now in use.

For illustrated circular or price, address

JOSEPH HARRISON, JR.,
Harrison Boiler Works,
Gray's Ferry road, adjoining United States Arsenal,
Philadelphia, Pa.

CERTIFICATES.

OFFICE OF WILLIAM SELLERS & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, August 15, 1866.

JOSEPH HARRISON, JR., Esq.—Dear Sir: We have your favor of the 9th inst., and may say in reply, that we have now had the "HARRISON BOILER" in constant use in our Works for nearly two years. It has given us great satisfaction. We consider it quite as economical in the use of fuel as any boiler we have used or with which we are acquainted, and are satisfied that it is much safer than any boiler made.

Yours, truly, WM. SELLERS & CO.

LINCOLN MILLS, S. W. cor. 25th and Spruce Sts.,
Philadelphia, September 10, 1866.

JOSEPH HARRISON, JR., Esq.—*Dear Sir:* In reply to your letter of the 9th ult., I would say that I have been using the "Harrison Boiler" for more than two years and it gives me great pleasure to state that I find it entirely satisfactory. I have had both Cylinder and Tubular Boilers in use, and have consequently been able to compare each of them with yours. I have two of your boilers of 75 horse power each in use, and my engine is 75 horse power. I do not require more than 60 lbs. of steam, but would not hesitate to run up to 250 lbs., if necessary, required me to do so. I had each of the slabs tested in my presence to 600 lbs. to the square inch. I know that it requires less fuel than the best of either the Cylinder or Tubular Boiler. My neighbor, with about the same machinery, using the steam for power generally and heating his Mill with exhaust steam, informs me that he burns four tons of coal per day under his Cylinder Boiler, while I used less than two tons per day, during the coldest days of last winter, and heated my Mill with live steam, in addition to the amount required for power. The question of durability is one of time. I think that in consequence of the ease with which it can be cleaned or repaired, that it will last far longer than any other kind now in use. It is perfectly safe. There is no danger whatever of explosion. I do not hesitate to recommend it. If I ever need another boiler, I will get one of yours in preference to any other that I now have any knowledge of. Yours truly,

SAMUEL W. CATTELL.

PHILADELPHIA ROLLING MILL,
KENSINGTON, PHILADELPHIA, August 13, 1866.

MR. JOSEPH HARRISON, JR—*Dear Sir:* I will say in reply to yours of the 9th instant that I have had one of your Boilers almost in constant use over one of my Puddling Furnaces for over eighteen months, and in all that time it required no repairs, with the exception of changing a few light bolts for heavier ones, and it is now running without any signs of leaking or want of repair, apparently as good as when put up. I think I have just grounds, from the experience I have had, to recommend them as a good and safe Boiler, and one that generates steam very fast. I feel confident that I get nearly double the quantity of steam from this Boiler that I do from any other Puddling Furnace in my mill that has two Cylinder Boilers over them. I believe the day is not far distant when they will be in general use in iron manufacturing establishments.

Yours, respectfully, STEPHEN ROBBINS.

PHILADELPHIA, August 9, 1866.

MR. JOSEPH HARRISON, JR—Dear Sir: In reply to your communication respecting our opinion of the "HARRISON BOILER," we would state as follows: We have had one of your boilers in constant use for twenty-two (22) months, during which time it has supplied steam to a six horse Engine, driving about 7 lathes and several other power tools. It is perfectly tight and free from leakage; takes up less room than an ordinary Boiler, and as to its economy in fuel, you can best judge for yourself, from the following statement: During the past year it has burned from 50 to 60 tons Pea Coal, each week averaging 6⅛ to 7 days. We can truly recommend said Boiler, from our own experience, as safe, reliable and economical.

Truly yours, TAWS & HARTMAN.

ARTISAN HALL, Nos. 611 and 613 Sansom St.,
PHILADELPHIA.

MR. JOSEPH HARRISON, JR.—Dear Sir: We take great pleasure in testifying to the merits of your Boiler as a generator of steam, the confidence we have in its safety, its economy of fuel, and also of space for its erection. It has now been in successful operation for more than a year, without the necessity of any repairs, and our confidence increases with its use. We shall always consider it a privilege to exhibit and explain its merits to any who may wish to examine it.

Respectfully,

GEO. W. SIMONS, BROTHER & CO.

MERCANTILE PRINTING ROOMS Franklin Building, Philadelphia, August 14, 1866.

JOSEPH HARRISON, JR., Esq.—Dear Sir:—I am very much pleased with the Boiler you put in for me, some nine or ten months ago. It has been in constant use—no trouble—no repairs—no stopping to clean out—and steam can be "got up" in about twenty minutes. It requires less coal than the Cylinder Boiler formerly used here, although it is doing a great deal more work. I cheerfully recommend it as being and doing all that you claim for it.

Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES B. RODGERS.

DAILY EVENING BULLETIN OFFICE,
607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Sept. 1, 1866.

JOSEPH HARRISON, JR., Esq.—Dear Sir: We have one of your 31 horse power Globular five slabbed Boilers, known as the "Harrison Boiler," in use now nearly five months, and as a safe, reliable steam boiler, and for economy of fuel, we think it cannot be equaled. We have a 16-horse power engine running eight hours per day, with an average saving of 50 per cent. in the use of fuel, over the old style boiler. Our engineer, Mr. George Lodge, has had over 30 years experience in the management of boilers, and he has no hesitation in pronouncing the Harrison Boiler the best he ever worked.

Very respectfully yours,

EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 10, 1866.

JOSEPH HARRISON, JR., Esq.—Dear Sir:—The "HARRISON BOILER" that we bought of you, about some four months ago, has given us perfect satisfaction. The boiler is placed over one of our heating furnaces, and in consequence of the steam pipe connections with our main steam pipe, we have no means of testing its economy in fuel. We believe it to be safer and more economical than the Cylinder Boiler, and have no hesitation in recommending it as admirably adapted for Rolling Mills. Its length—the same as the length of a heating furnace—enables us to place it immediately over the furnace, requiring no additional space, thus avoiding the necessity of locating the furnaces at an inconvenient distance from the machinery, which the ordinary Cylinder Boiler requires.

Yours truly, VERREE & MITCHELL.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15, 1866.

JOSEPH HARRISON, JR., Esq.—Dear Sir:—Before ordering one of your boilers, we sought information respecting them, from some of our friends who were using them. Their testimony was of such a character that we felt no hesitation in adopting it, and it has more than answered our expectations. We recommend them as safe, very economical, and easily managed; they possess fully all the advantages you claim for them.

Very respectfully yours, L. MARTIN & CO.,
Manufacturing Chemists,
City Office, No. 140 South Wharves.

GERMANTOWN, August 16, 1866.

MR. JOSEPH HARRISON, JR.—*Dear Sir:* About four months ago, we put in one of your "HARRISON BOILERS," and it gives us much pleasure to be able to state that, as a SAFE STEAM GENERATOR, in its general economy in fuel, time, etc., we consider it the best boiler now in use. Our boiler is 50-horse power; our engine has a 16-inch cylinder, with a 30-inch stroke; the cost of running this, and most always at its utmost capacity, is about $2 per day. In fact we consider our Boiler so excellent in its service, aside from its safeness from explosion and its real economy, that we could not and would not do without it. It will afford us much pleasure to show the "HARRISON BOILER" to any one who may call at our works, where they can daily see it in practical operation. Very truly yours, &c.

SELSOR, COOK & CO.,
Manufacturers of Edge Tools, Hammers, &c.,
Armat street.

PHILADELPHIA, August 10th, 1866.

JOSEPH HARRISON, JR., Esq.—*Dear Sir:*—Having charge (as administrators) of the Worsted Mills of the late Mr. Samuel Yeadall, at which the recent terrible explosion of a wrought iron boiler occurred, we have decided to avoid a recurrence of such a calamity in the future; and believing your boiler to be the only one, absolutely free from danger from explosion, and at the same time equal, if not superior, as a generator of steam, and in economy of fuel to any boiler now in use. You will please accept our order to furnish us for said Mills, Two Fifty Horse Power Boilers, to be used separately, or in conjunction. By complying quickly with the above order, you will very much oblige

Yours truly,

JAMES HUNTER, N. R. SUPLEE, } Administrators.

ALPINE MILLS, HOWARDS, CENTRE CO., PA.,
September 8th, 1866.

JOS. HARRISON, JR., Esq.—*Dear Sir:* It gives me great pleasure to be able to inform you that your Boiler comes up to the most sanguine expectations; in fact, all that you can possibly claim for it; being economical, safe and a speedy generator of steam. Since they were first put up in the spring (which, by the way, was done without having a mechanic on the ground, except the mason,) according to your plans, sent gratis, the first leaks trouble or delay has yet to make its appearance. Steam is kept up from 75 to 80 pounds for William H. Kings, (1615 Sansom street,) 25 Horse Power Oscillating Engine with saw dust, there being but a 25 feet iron stack of 2 feet diameter.

I am, dear sir, very respectfully,

PERCY H. WHITE, Agent.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD,
CAMDEN, N. J., August 21, 1866.

JOS. HARRISON, JR.—Dear Sir: You ask our opinion of the safety, economy in fuel, and general merit of the Harrison Boiler we have in use. I deem it a safe boiler; from its construction I do not think it possible that a disastrous explosion can occur. It is a rapid generator of steam, and requires less fuel than any boiler that has come under my notice.

* * * * Very respectfully, yours,

C. W. N. CUSTIS, Supt.

ATLANTIC MILLS,
ELLWOOD, ATLANTIC CO., N. J., Aug. 13, 1866.

MR. JOS. HARRISON, JR.—Dear Sir: We have had one of your Six Slab Boilers in use in our Paper Mill for five months. We consider it unequaled by any other make of boiler now in use. With less than one-half the fuel it produces more and drier steam than any boiler we have ever used. It is simple, easily managed and perfectly safe. Our boiler bleaches the stock for and dries one ton of paper daily, with one cord of pine wood per day. Very truly,

McNEIL, IRVING & RICH.

NEW YORK, August 15, 1866.

MR. JOSEPH HARRISON, JR., Phila., Pa.—Dear Sir: We take great pleasure in informing you that the Boiler purchased from you, which we have had in use about five months, has given the best satisfaction and has borne out everything you claimed for it. As a steam generator we have never seen anything equal to it. We consider the saving of fuel as being very great, compared to ordinary boilers. If we had need of more steam capacity, we should most certainly use your Boiler in preference to any other. You are at liberty to use this if it will be of any service to you.

Yours, truly, UNITED STATES WATCH CO.,
F. A. GILES, President.

EARLE STOVE COMPANY, Worcester, Mass.,
September 3, 1866.

JOSEPH HARRISON, JR., Dear Sir: Before purchasing your boiler, we examined with much care the various kinds now in use, determined to get THE BEST. After eight months' trial, our experience conclusively confirms the correctness of our judgment in making choice of yours. Our President (T. K. Earle), and Treasurer (Edward Earle), who have in their Card Factory one of the best of tubular boilers are now putting in one of yours. We refer you to our Engineer, Mr Frederick Edwards.

Truly yours,

EARLE STOVE CO., SIDNEY SMITH, Supt.

WORCESTER, Mass., Sept. 3, 1866.

After an experience of twenty years in running the most approved boilers and engines in use I regard the Harrison Boiler, made by Joseph Harrison, Jr. of Philadelphia, the most economical for fuel, safest, quickest working, and one that will give the steadiest motion to the engine, with the least attention.

FREDERICK EDWARDS, Engineer,
Earle Stove Co., Worcester, Mass.

WORCESTER, Mass., 9th mo., 6th, 1866.

JOSEPH HARRISON—Dear Sir: We received your letter, and will say we are highly gratified with Boilers. The one we are using at the Earle Stove Co. has been in operation since the first of the year in perfect order. We have just got in operation the last sent, at our Card Factory, and are running it beside a tubular of about the same capacity, so far we find a saving of about one half by actual measurement.

Truly yours, T. K. EARLE & CO.

OFFICE OF THE SALEM COAL COMPANY,
PHILA., Aug. 16, 1866.

JOS. HARRISON, JR., Esq.—Dear Sir: After having your cast iron Boiler in use at the Colliery of this Company for more than a year it gives me pleasure to state that its operation has been very satisfactory. In the important point of economy of fuel, it is reported to be superior to any other Boiler we have in use, and as regards its safety from destructive explosions, it certainly has no equal among all the various forms of boilers that have come under my notice.

Very truly,

JOHN C. CRESSON, President.

PENNA. HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE,
PHILADELPHIA, August 11, 1866.

MY DEAR SIR—In my annual report of this institution for 1865, I stated my high estimate of your Boiler, for safety, economy and general efficiency. Additional experience has tended to confirm all that I then said, and if we required additional Boilers for any purpose I should certainly recommend yours. Very truly yours,

THOMAS S. KIRKBRIDE.

Joseph Harrison, J., Esq., Philadelphia.

ROCK ISLAND MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
CHARLOTTE, N. C., August 23, 1866.

Mr. Joseph Harrison, Jr.: Dear Sir—Our experience with your Boiler warrants us in bearing testimony to its superiority over any other with which we are acquainted. Ours is a 100 horse-power boiler, and drives six sets of woolen machinery, and furnishes steam for our dyeing operations and for heating the mill. Our fuel is wood, and we use three cords per day to do all work whereas we formerly used that quantity under Cylinder Boilers, merely to furnish steam for our dye-house, and heating the mill. Our experience is, that in fifteen minutes after applying the fire in the morning, we have on a full head of steam, and our machinery at work. We have had it in use long enough to say it is true, but we presume long enough to test its adaptation to our fuel and our work, and have found it in every respect to come up to your representations. Our Boiler was set up and put to work by a man who never had seen it done, without the slightest difficulty. Your Boiler commends itself for economy in fuel, and its merits need only be known, to render it universally popular. Very respectfully yours,

JOHN A. YOUNG, President.

oc5-eod

RAILROADS.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Change of Time.

On and after MONDAY, October 15TH, 1866, Passenger trains will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh Depot, corner Pike and Canal streets, as follows:

	Leave P'gh.	Arrive at P'gh.
First Kiskiminetas Ac.	6 30 A M	10 00 M
Mail (to & from Mah'ng)	7 30 "	6 00 P M
First Soda Works Ac.	9 30 "	8 00 A M
Second Kiskiminetas Ac.	1 30 P M	7 00 P M
Exp. to & from Mah'ng	3 30 "	10 30 A M
Second Soda Works Ac.	5 30 "	2 30 P M
Sunday Church Train from and to Soda Works	1 00 "	10 00 A M

oc13 H. BLACKSTONE, Superintendent.

CHANGE OF TIME.

Pitts, Columbus and Cin. R. R.

PAN HANDLE ROUTE.

THE GREAT SHORT ROUTE, VIA

STEUBENVILLE to
COLUMBUS,
CINCINNATI,
LOUISVILLE,
INDIANAPOLIS,
ST. LOUIS,

And all the principal cities West and South-west.

On and after MONDAY, October 1st, 1866, trains will leave Pittsburgh as follows, Pittsburgh time.

	Departs.	Arrives.
Mail	2:00 A. M.	3:40 P. M.
Express	3:10 P. M.	9:55 P. M.
Fast Line	10:50 P. M.	10:30 A. M.
Mixed Train to Steubenville	5:40 A. M.	6:00 P. M.
Mansfield Accommodation	9:25 A. M.	1:15 P. M.
Steubenville Accom.	3:45 P. M.	10:00 A. M.
McDonald Accommodation	5:35 P. M.	7:45 A. M.

	Morning Train.	Evening Train.	Night Train.
Leave PITTSB'H	2:00 a.m.	2:10 p.m.	10:50 p.m.
Ar've Columbus	11:20 a.m.	10:50 p.m.	7:10 a.m.
" Cincinnati	4:20 p.m.	4:45 a.m.	12:05 p.m.
" Indianap's	7:55 p.m.	7:55 a.m.	4:00 p.m.
" Ter. Haute	11:35 p.m.	12:30 p.m.	9:00 p.m.
" St. Louis	8:00 a.m.	8:35 p.m.	7:00 a.m.
" Louisville	5:15 a.m.	3:00 p.m.	8:36 p.m.
" Cairo	1:15 p.m.	1:30 a.m.	9:00 a.m.

H. D. MOTHERSPAUGH,
Ticket Agent, Union Depot, Pittsburgh,
JOHN DURAND,
Gen. Superintendent, Pittsburgh,
S. F. SCULL,
General Ticket Agent, Pittsburgh, Pa.
JOHN H. MILLER, Gen. Eastern Pass'r Agt.
oc2

Pennsylvania Central R. R.

Trains arrive and leave the Union Depot, corner of Washington and Liberty streets, as follows:

Arrive.		Depart.	
Fast Line	2.00 a m	Day Express	2.00 a m
Wall's No. 1	6.20 a m	Wall's No. 1	6.50 a m
Brinton No. 1	7.50 a m	Altoona Accom	7.50 a m
Wall's No. 2	8.50 a m	*Cincinnati Ex	11.05 a m
Johnstown ac	9.50 a m	Wall's No. 2	10.20 a m
Baltimore Exp.	1.00 p m	Wall's No. 3	11.50 a m
Phila. Express	1.30 p m	Johnstown Ac	2.50 p m
N. York Exp.	1.50 p m	Braddock No. 1	3.40 p m
Wall's No. 3	2.05 p m	Phila. Express	4.10 p m
Wall's No. 4	4.00 p m	Wall's No. 4	4.50 p m
Braddock No. 1	5.50 p m	Wall's No. 5	6.05 p m
Wall's No. 5	7.00 p m	Fast Line	10.15 p m
Altoona acc and Emig't train	10.15 p m	Wall's No. 6	10.50 p m
Day Express	10.50 p m		

*Daily, all others Sundays excepted.

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9.15 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10.05 a. m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh at 12.50 p. m. and arrive at Wall's Station at 2.00 p. m.

The Philadelphia and the Baltimore Express will arrive with the New York Express, at 1.50 p. m., on Sundays.

NOTICE.—In case of loss, the Pennsylvania R. R. Co., will hold themselves responsible for personal baggage only, and for an amount not exceeding $100.

my21 W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.

1866 THE PITTSBURGH, 1866.

Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. W.

AND

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH R. R.

Trains arrive and leave at the Union Depot, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Chicago Ex	2 05 A. M.	Chicago Ex	2 20 A. M.
Cleveland Ex	2 05 "	Cleveland Exp	2 20 "
Erie & Ygn Ex	5 50 "	Chicago Exp	10 40 "
Cl. & Whg. M'l	6 10 "	Wheeling Exp	11 05 "
Chic. Ex. Mail	6 45 "	Chicago Exp	3 50 P. M.
Cl. & Whg. Ex	1 55 P. M.	Cl. & Whg. Ex	3 40 "
Chicago Ex	2 10 "	Erie & Yg'n Ex	6 25 "
Wheeling Exp.	4 35 "	Chicago Ex	9 30 "
Chicago Ex	11 00 "	Cl. & Whg. Ex	9 30 "
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
N. Br'tn Accm	9 00 A. M.	N. Br'tn Accm	6 50 A. M.
Leetsdale	10 00 "	N. Br'tn	8 15 "
"	11 30 "	Wellsville	9 00 "
New Castle	2 45 P. M.	N. Castle	9 15 "
Wellsville	3 30 "	Leetsdale	11 15 "
Leetsdale	4 50 "	"	1 05 "
N. Br'tn	5 20 "	N. Br'tn	2 30 "
N. Br'tn	6 15 "	Leetsdale	5 00 "
Leetsdale	10 15 "	"	7 05 "

11 00 P. M. leaves Sun'y and not on Saturd'y. 10 40 A. M. Chicago Express arrives daily.

jy30 F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after THURSDAY, March 15th, 1866, the trains will leave the Depot, corner of Ross and Water streets, as follows:

	Leave Pittsburgh.	Arrive at Pittsburgh.
Mail to and from Uniontown	7:00 a. m.	5:00 p. m.
Express	3:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.
West Newton Accommod'n	6:15 p. m.	8:30 a. m.
First McKeesport Accommod'n	11:00 a. m.	6:50 a. m.
Second "	10:00 p. m.	2:05 p. m.
Braddock's	4:10 p. m.	5:45 p. m.
Sunday Church Train to and from West Newton	1:00 p. m.	10:00 a. m.

For tickets, apply to J. R. KING, Agent.

mh16 W. R. STOUT, Superintendent.

BROAD GAUGE ROUTE.

ATLANTIC

AND

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY

IN CONNECTION WITH THE

Pitts., Ft. W. & Chicago R. W.,

AT MANSFIELD.

FORMS A SHORT AND DIRECT ROUTE TO Dayton, Cincinnati, Louisville, Cairo, St. Louis, New Orleans, &c.

Three Trains leave Pittsburgh Daily

11.0 P. M., 2.05 A. M., 2.10 P. M.

PASSENGERS FOR

MEADVILLE, FRANKLIN, OIL CITY, CORRY, TITUSVILLE, PITHOLE, NEW YORK, BOSTON, &c.,

Make close connections at CLARKSVILLE with the P., FT. W. C. AND ERIE & PITTS. R. W.

LEAVE PITTSBURGH 5.50 A. M., and Allegheny 3.30 P. M.

83 Miles of Travel Saved.

Time as Quick and Fare as Low as by any Route.

Through Tickets and Baggage Checks can be procured at Offices of the

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. W.

Be sure they read via

Atlantic & Great Western Railway,

D. M'LAREN,
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.
E. F. FULLER,
GENERAL TICKET AGENT.

mh8

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

J. S. MEANOR...............JOS. HARPER...............J. HOOD.

MEANOR, HARPER & HOOD,

Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants.

Just received, 20 KEGS FRESH PACKED BUTTER, equal to Print Butter.

No. 329 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Pittsburgh References—Hitchcock, McCreery & Co., R. & J. Davis, R. T. Kennedy & Bro., Shoenberger & Co. au31-3md

DAV. CRAWFORD,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

In Pig Metal, Blooms, Iron Ore, Wrought Scrap, Fire Brick and Clay, &c.

Office and Warehouse, Nos. 366 and 368 PENN STREET, Storage furnished. Consignments solicited. oc7-3m

WM. MILLER, Phil'a.........C. W. RICKETSON, Pittsburgh

Miller & Ricketson,

WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

And Importers of

Brandies, Wines and Segars,

Nos. 221 and 223 Corner Liberty and Irwin Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c., constantly on hand. jy11

F. J. HERRON,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

NO. 2, STORY BUILDING,

CORNER OF CAMP AND COMMON STS.

NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Consignments solicited of

Pittsburgh Manufactures,

WESTERN PRODUCE,

AND ANY MERCHANDISE SALEABLE IN SOUTHERN MARKETS.

Orders for the purchase of

Cotton and Sugar

Received and promptly attended to.

Refer to the Merchants of Pittsburgh generally.

my23

T. C. JENKINS,

Checkered Front,

273 LIBERTY ST., PITTSBURGH,

COMMISSION MERCHANT

And Wholesale Dealer in Flour and all kinds of Produce.

Weekly Prices Current and Marking Plates sent to Consignors. my23

JACOB LAWSER & BRO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Dealer in Hops and Malt,

234 North Delaware Avenue, Phila.

Choice Hops constantly on hand. au11-8m

R. S. WARING, Pittsburgh. HENRY H. KING, Philadelphia.

WARING & KING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN

Petroleum and its Products,

Office, NO. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

mh7

BREWERS.

PHOENIX STEAM BREWERY.

JOS. SPENCER.............................JAS. MCKAY

SPENCER & McKAY,

Malsters & Brewers

OF

ALE, PORTER, AND BROWN STOUT,

Pittsburgh, Pa.

ROBERT WATSON, Manager. au9-ly

WHITMORE, WOLFF, DUFF & Co., (Sign of the Anvil,) Importers and Dealers in HARDWARE AND CUTLERY. Three doors above St. Charles Hotel, No. 50 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

Opening of the Allegheny and Freeport Branch of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad.

No more beautiful section of Allegheny county can be searched out than that through which the Allegheny river passes. On its western bank has been completed a branch of the Western Pennsylvania Railway, extending from Allegheny City to Freeport, a distance of twenty-eight miles, and connecting with the original road to Blairsville, Indiana county, where it intersects the Pennsylvania Central Railway, about forty miles distant from Freeport. The new road is built partly upon the bed and partly upon the tow-path of the old Pennsylvania canal, and consists of a single track, with all the necessary turn outs, switches, etc. It was begun several months ago, and has been thoroughly completed to Sharpsburg, one of the principal depots along the route, beyond which the track requires to be ballasted. The bondholders of the Pennsylvania Central Railway are the owners of this new line which now stretches from the Blairsville intersection to the city of Allegheny, a distance of sixty-seven miles, through a populous, thrifty and picturesque part of the State. There is ample space for laying a double track if the road should ever require it, and we learn that the prospects are good for such an improvement at no very far distant day. The business interests and the people generally along the route have already begun to manifest a laudable spirit in extending the area of their operations. The introduction of this road has given them a fresh impulse, and already we notice that the iron and salt works, factories and mills, etc., are being enlarged, and in almost every village, as well as at other desirable points between Allegheny and Freeport, new stores and dwellings are going up, and many more are contracted for to be completed next summer.

On Saturday last a party of capitalists and other gentlemen made a tour over the road from Allegheny to Blairsville, and from thence by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad back to Pittsburgh. The trip was taken at the invitation of the officers of the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, who kindly provided a Directors' car for the occasion. It was a commodious and comfortably finished vehicle, and was drawn by one of the largest locomotives on the Pennsylvania Central Railroad—No. 321, Samuel B. McNaught, engineer. The company left the Union Depot, in Pittsburgh, at ten o'clock, A. M., and proceeded to Allegheny City, where they were joined by several more gentlemen. Among the excursionists were Robert Pitcairn, Esq., Superintendent of the Western Division of the Pennsylvania Central railroad; George B. Roberts, Esq. Assistant President of the same road, and Chief Engineer of the work on the new branch; Resident Engineer A. Snyder, of Blairsville; Assistant Engineer A. Bird, of Freeport; Resident Engineer Charles Davis, of Allegheny City; J. McC. Creighton, General Agent of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad; W. J. Howard, General Solicitor of the same road; Alex. Nimick, one of the Directors of the same road; Messrs. Robert Dalzell and J. C. Lewis, of the firm of Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co., Vesuvius Iron Works; Messrs. Charles Spang and Campbell Herron, of the firm of Spang, Chalfant & Co.; Hon. R. B. Francis, Comptroller of Allegheny City; Prof. Henry Pemberton, Superintendent and Chemist of the Pennsylvania Salt Works, at Natrona; Mr. U. S. Bissell, of Allegheny, and others. The train passed over the route at a slow speed, and made frequent stoppages in order to allow the party to slight and examine the new work. As far as ballasted the road is a substantial and well-finished one. Along its line new station houses, freight depots, etc., will shortly be erected. Indeed, several are already under way and two or three are entirely finished. The bridges which span the little streams crossing below the track are strongly built of the best material and capable of sustaining twice the weight which it is expected will pass over them.

The excursionists stopped for dinner at the residence of Professor Pemberton, at Natrona, and at his invitation paid a visit to the extensive works of which he has the direction and control. After the repast they crossed the Allegheny river over the Western Pennsylvania Railway bridge, a short distance above Freeport, and then proceeded to Blairsville. The ride was a delightful one, going at the rate of thirty miles per hour over a splendid road and through a rich and fertile country. The train stopped for a few minutes at Woolford Run, to allow the excursionists to inspect the lofty and costly bridge which spans that stream. The shore abutments are four hundred and eighty feet apart, and two spans of two hundred and forty feet each meet in the center and rest upon a single stone abutment of beautiful design. The altitude of the bridge is greater than that of any other in the United States. It was built in 1861, during the winter season, by Engineer Snyder. It is one hundred and fifty feet high, twenty-five wide and five hundred feet long. It is one of the boldest and best designed pieces of workmanship of its kind that we ever saw. When within seven miles of Blairsville the train rushed through a tunnel six hundred feet long, which cuts off a curve in the Conemaugh river of about three miles. On reaching Blairsville, engineer Snyder and several other gentlemen took leave of the party, and the balance of the excursionists proceeded to the junction of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, about five miles distant, where the train passed upon that road and brought the party back to Pittsburgh.

On arriving at the Union Depot they were escorted to the Union Hotel, where a sumptuous supper was provided by order of Superintendent Pitcairn, and to which adequate justice was done. The company then separated highly pleased with their excursion and under obligation to Superintendents Roberts and Pitcairn for many polite attentions. It is designed to extend the Western Pennsylvania Railroad to Butler county. The route has been already surveyed and the work will be pushed forward just as soon as the public interests demand it. The Allegheny and Freeport branch will be formally opened for the passenger and freight business in a few days. To-morrow trains will commence running between Allegheny and Sharpsburg, and by the first week in November, it is intended to open the entire road to Freeport. When the excursion train reached the Vesuvius Iron Works at Sharpsburg it was detained for a considerable length of time by reason of the locomotive smoke stake being a few inches to high, to go under the bridge belonging to the iron works. A gang of men were instantly set to work and the abutments of the bridge were raised six inches, allowing the locomotive to pass under.

The following are the gradients and alignments of that portion of the road just opened: Gradients max. grade, (not exceeding seven-eighths of a mile,) thirty-one feet per mile. Alignment. Total length of straight line twenty miles; total length of curvature (not exceeding one thousand feet,) eight degrees per one hundred feet. The company contemplate erecting a passenger station on Federal street, Allegheny, immediately. Trains will depart on and after Tuesday, until further notice from Anderson street. The roadway through that portion of the city will be located directly over the old canal bed, and supported by substantial trestling, and the space underneath will be used for coal yards.

Meeting of the Bar in Respect to the Death of M. I. Stewart, Esq.

The members of the Pittsburgh Bar held a meeting on Saturday morning, in the Court of Quarter Sessions Room, to take suitable action in regard to the death of Matthew I. Stewart, Esq., which event took place on Wednesday last in Philadelphia.

The meeting was called to order by B. F. Lucas, Esq., upon whose motion, Thomas M. Marshall, Esq., was called to the chair, and Albert G. Lucas, and James Evans, Esqrs. appointed Secretaries.

The chairman then stated the object of the meeting, when, on motion of Hon. John M. Kirkpatrick, a committee of three consisting of the following gentlemen, were appointed to prepare resolutions for the action of the meeting: Hon. John M. Kirkpatrick, Gen. Fred H. Collier, and B. F. Lucas, Esq.

The Committee then retired, and, on their return, the Chairman submitted the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, It has pleased our Heavenly Father to remove from our midst our friend and brother, Matthew I. Stewart, Esq., and

WHEREAS, We cannot allow this sad dispensation of Providence to pass without expressing our sorrow and regret on account of the same. Therefore,

Resolved, That the Bar of Pittsburgh has learned with unfeigned sorrow of the death of one of its well-known and highly esteemed member, Matthew I. Stewart, Esq.

Resolved, That in the death of Mr. Stewart our Bar has lost one of its worthiest members, whose word was his bond, and in all of whose professional assertions and suggestions they could most implicitly rely, and whose example in this regard we commend as worthy of all emulation.

Resolved, That in his death his family has lost a kind brother and affectionate son, whose loss we well know it is impossible to replace, and in this sad hour of their bereavement they have our sincerest and most heartfelt sympathy.

Resolved, That as a touching token to the memory of our deceased brother, we will attend the funeral in a body.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by the chair to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the family of our deceased brother, and to express to them the sorrow of his professional brethern at his untimely death.

Pending the adoption of the resolutions, touching tributes to the memory of the deceased were delivered by Hon. S. A. Purviance, J. H. Miller, Esq., Hon. Thomas Mellon, Major A. M. Brown, General F. H. Collier, B. F. Lucas, Esq., J. M. Kirkpatrick, and Thos. M. Marshall, Esqs.

The resolutions were then unanimously adopted, after which the meeting adjourned.

The funeral of the deceased took place yesterday (Sunday) afternoon, from the residence of his sister, No. 65 River Avenue, Allegheny. The remains were interred in Allegheny Cemetery.

A WONDERFUL INVENTION.—While passing the corner of Sixth and Smithfield streets, on Saturday, we were attracted by a crowd of anxious looking persons, who stood gazing in wonder at the workings of the wonderful invention, the Hydro-Carbon Stove, manufactured by Messrs. Addy, Williams and Bartlett. This stove is one of the most singular inventions of the age. For cooking or heating, this new use of oil seems to be permanently established, if we may judge from the great demand for these stoves. One gallon of either benzine, naphtha, gasoline or Smith's Ferry oil, with three gallons of water, will keep a room warm and do the cooking for a family. The gas from the oil in connection with the hydrogen of the water, seems to create a safe and healthful heat, that cannot be equalled for cleanliness and cheapness. It is claimed that by the use of this stove, a great amount of fuel is saved. There ought to be one in every household.

DISHONEST ENGINEER.—About a month since, a young man hailing from Memphis, Tennessee, was engaged by the Duquesne Steam Engine Company as Engineer. After filling the position for four weeks he was adjudged incompetent and discharged. On Saturday morning he visited the engine house, and during the temporary absence of the members of the company, stole a number of fire shirts. He afterwards called at the house of an acquaintance and stole a suit of clothes valued at $100. On Saturday night he left for the East, when a dispatch was forwarded to Chief Hague, who is present in Philadelphia in search of a thief, and it is probable that the rascal is now in custody.

A BUSY SCENE.—The Monongahela river, in the vicinity of the first lock, presented an animated scene yesterday afternoon. Owing to the rapid fall of the river, the boats were unable to pass over the dam, and the number of vessels which had accumulated at dusk numbered sixteen. Among them was the Monongahela packet Elector, and as a large number of boats had the precedence, it was a late hour when it reached the Monongahela wharf. During the night, however, all the craft effected a passage through the lock, and the stream is clear.

THE RIVERS.—The recent continued heavy rains caused the rivers to rise suddenly on Saturday. At noon on Saturday, there were thirteen feet of water in the Allegheny channel. A large number of oil barrels and lumber came nigh being drifted away by the flood, the water having risen so rapidly. There is now but ten feet in the Allegheny channel and falling.

MISS SCRIBA'S CONCERT.—This entertainment, which takes place at Masonic Hall to-morrow evening, promises to be very enjoyable, judging from the selections announced on the programme.

THE TURF--OAKLAND PARK.

Opening Day of the Great Horse Fair—Splendid Collection of Horses on the Track—The Famous Dexter to Contend for the Premiums—Patchin, Jr., and Magoozler Entered Against Him—Silas Rich, Edwin Forrest, Panic, Lady Sherman and Others Arrived—Preparations for the Races—Arrangements for the Public—Etc., etc.

Dr. Jennings, of Philadelphia, a famous trainer of horses, once remarked, "There is no more noble or beautiful animal in all the brute creation than the horse. His form, muscular powers and swiftness, combined with his spirit, docility and intelligence, expressly fit this animal for the use of man. From its primeval nursery it has radiated in all directions, and accompanied man in all his wanderings over the world. To the industrious inhabitant of the thronged city; to the agriculturalist; to the sportsman, who follows the chase for pleasure, and to him who scours the plains in quest of prey, "a mighty hunter before the Lord," this noble, beautiful, but too often ill-treated creature, is either important or essential; it performs the drudgery of toilsome servitude; it draws the peaceful plough, and dashes on in battles amidst the withering volleys of musketry and the clash of gleaming swords. Man owes a deep debt of gratitude to the horse, and is bound to acknowledge his sense of its value not only by humanity and kindness, but also by improving the breed and developing the powers of the horse, as far as it is practicable to do so. And it was with such very laudable purpose in view that the horse fair, which opens to-day at Oakland Park, was designed by Major Van Voorhis. He has expended a large sum in preparing Oakland Park for the great exhibition and the public will give him adequate support in the movement. For many years the turf has been allowed to fall beneath the notice of the public, because it has been controlled by characters who have lowered the dignity of its sports. The introduction of many and various immoralities has well nigh driven all pure minded persons from countenancing it in any way, but we trust that the day for these things is past, and that a new era in American turf affairs is about to dawn upon us. In the East, Jerome, the great banker in New York, has set us an example which it is designed to imitate here as far as possible. Jerome has rescued the turf from the worthless characters who managed to obtain control of it in the East, and has introduced a new system which entirely excludes them for the future from the track. Major Van Voorhis designs to make the present fair unexceptionable throughout. The rules for the government of all who are associated with him, as well as for the public, will be enforced, and no immorality of any kind will be tolerated under any circumstances whatever. The fair is for the purpose of bringing before the public some of the finest stock ever raised in America, and we are assured that nothing will be permitted to interfere with this object. As we have stated before, the arrangements are extensive and complete. Ample room has been made for the accommodation of the public. New stands have been erected, including one for the use of ladies and children only. Dexter, Patchen, Jr. and Magoozler, three of the fleetest horses ever seen in Western Pennsylvania, are in the city. They are in prime condition, and some extraordinary fast time is expected to be recorded. On Saturday last Major Vanvoorhis closed with Mr. Hendrickson, and the articles have been duly sealed, signed and delivered for the entrance of these and others great trotting horses. Not only these three, but also Silas Rich, Edwin Forrest, Panic and Lady Sherman are entered to contend for the premiums, two of which will be trotted for this afternoon. The Fourth street road passenger cars pass Oakland Park track every ten minutes throughout the day.

Criminal Court.

The Criminal Court met on Saturday morning, a full bench being present.

John Loope, who was convicted about three weeks since on an indictment for felonious shooting, was brought up for sentence. It will be remembered that the defendant got into a quarrel with Elias B. Sharpneck, at Mansfield, in whose employ he was, in regard to wages, on the second day of July last, during which Loope drew a pistol and fired, the ball taking effect in Sharpneck's back, inflicting a very serious wound. Through medical aid, Sharpneck slowly recovered, and is now able to be about. When the prisoner was called up on Saturday, H. C. Mackrell, Esq., counsel for the defense, asked leave of Court to examine several witnesses, which was granted. The witnesses testified in regard to the previous good character of the defendant for peace, industry and sobriety. In consideration of this testimony the Court remarked that the lightest penalty under the law would be imposed. Loope was then sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution, and to undergo an imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary for the term of one year.

Marshal Swartzweider, Esq., counsel for Jno. Willich, now in jail awaiting trial on a charge of murder, gave notice that he would make an application for the release of Willich on bail. The defendant, our readers will remember, is charged with having inflicted injuries on Harrison Murphy, on board of the steamboat Chieftain, some time ago, which resulted in the death of Murphy. The hearing of the application will take place this week, but the day has not yet been decided on.

Court then adjourned. The jury trials, which were postponed for one week on account of the election, will be resumed again this morning, when prosecutors are desired to be in attendance.

Appointment of Register.

On Saturday morning, in the Orphans' Court, George R. Cochran, Esq., of Moffett & Cochran, presented the commission of Joseph H. Gray, Esq., who has been appointed by Gov. Curtin as Register of Allegheny county, to fill the unexpired time occasioned by the death of Wm. I. Richardson, Esq. The bond was approved by the Court, and after the commission was read in open court, Mr. Gray took the oath of office as administered by the Hon. Moses Hampton, President Judge of the District Court. Mr. Gray being fully qualified assumed the duties of his office at once, and is now prepared to transact all business connected therewith. Mr. Gray is the Register elect, a maimed soldier and a clever gentleman, and we have no doubt that he will make a very efficient and competent Register.

Society of the 102d P. V.

The Society of the One Hundred and Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, held a meeting on Saturday evening, at the Firemen's Hall, in City Building, Diamond, which was one of the largest yet held. The President, General Thomas A. Rowley, presided. The Committee appointed at the last meeting reported a Constitution and By Laws for the government of the Society, which were adopted. A Committee of three was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the Society, in regard to the death of their late Adjutant, Louis F. Brown, and to report at the next meeting. There were about twenty new members admitted to the Society. The meeting then adjourned to meet again at the same place, on Saturday evening, the 27th inst.

Distressing Accident.

A terrible and probably fatal accident occurred in East Liberty, on Friday night, to an elderly lady named Mrs. Kelly. She was sewing by the light of a kerosene oil lamp, which, after a time, began to flicker and came near going out. Mrs. Kelly took the lamp to the stove to see what caused the flickering, when it exploded, and in an instant her clothes were covered with the burning fluid. By the time assistance arrived, she was enveloped in flames. The fire was put out after considerable difficulty, a greater portion of the clothing, however, having been burned off her. Her right side and arm were burned in a terrible manner. The unfortunate woman was removed to Mercy Hospital, where Dr. E. Donnelly attended to her injuries. She is not expected to recover.

MINSTREL BOYS ARRESTED.—A telegraph dispatch was received by Mr. Hague, Chief of Police, Saturday morning, requesting him to arrest two minstrel boys, aged respectively ten and twelve years, alleging that they had ran away from their parents. The boys were promptly arrested by the police, when they stated that they had been engaged by an Italian itinerant minstrel to play the violin and harp through the streets, and although receiving fifty or sixty dollars per week, which they paid over to their employer, they were refused the means of subsistance. Being satisfied that they were imposed upon, they had ran away from their master, and he, being anxious to recover possession of them, telegraphed for their arrest. Mayor McCarthy, after hearing their story, very properly discharged them from custody, and advised them to seek a more certain and honorable means of gaining their subsistence.

BOLD ROBBERY.—Yesterday evening, between six and seven o'clock, a lady while walking along Penn street, near Canal street, was knocked down by a well dressed young man, who robbed her of her pocket book and watch and chain. Several gentlemen, who witnessed the occurrence, hastened to the assistance of the lady, and seizing upon the scoundrel, took him into custody. While at the corner of Seventh and Grant streets, the fellow succeeded in breaking loose from his captors, and after a brief chase, effected his escape. The police were immediately placed upon his track, but he is still at large. During his temporary arrest he was recognized by several persons, and it is probable that he will be arrested to-day.

ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO KILL.—A lad aged about seventeen years, named Wm. Donaldson, was arrested in Lawrenceville on Friday, and taken before Justice Wm. Janey, charged with assault and battery with intent to kill on oath of John Paddock. It appears that a fight occurred between the prosecutor and a brother of the defendant, in Lawrenceville, in regard to the former kicking a dog belonging to the latter, when young Donaldson interfered and struck Paddock, as the latter alleges, with a felonious intent. Young Donaldson was committed to jail to await trial, in default of bail.

THE STREETS.—The streets of the two cities are, as a general thing, in a very clean and healthy condition at present. There are some of our back streets and alleys, however, that need the attention of the Street Commissioners very much. The business men of Fifth, Wood, Market, and other principal streets, have those streets always in a good condition, hiring firemen to wash them regularly.

YOUNG MAN DROWNED.—A telegraphic dispatch from our correspondent at Cookstown, Fayette county, informs us that a young man named Isaac Fields was drowned in the Monongahela river, at Clarke's Coal Works, at that place, on Saturday morning, about seven o'clock.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—The favorite actor, Mr. C. W. Couldock, and his accomplished daughter, will commence an engagement at this establishment this evening. Mr. Couldock presents for performance to-night a drama new at least to Pittsburgh audiences, entitled "The Porter's Knot," the plot of which is represented to be as interesting as those of the "Willow Copse" and "Chimney Corner." Mr. C. is a sterling actor, and as he and his daughter perform the leading characters, the play of "The Porter's Knot" will be well worth seeing.

THEATER.—This evening a large and fashionable audience will pay a tribute to genius, and give a cordial welcome to the distinguished artist, author, poet and polished gentleman, John Brougham, at Henderson's Theater. Mr. Brougham will this evening personate Dr. Savage, in his amusing production, "Playing with Fire," which attracted crowded audiences for a week last season. His present engagement will doubtless be as successful as the one last spring.

THE VARIETIES.—Messrs. Smyth & Aims announce an engagement with Miss Lizzie Westbury, a beautiful young comedienne, who will make her first appearance this evening in "The Four Sisters."

THE OPINION OF AN OFFICER IN THE ARMY.—"At inspection I noticed that a large proportion of the men's knapsacks contained a box of Troches, being generally used by them for colds, etc." Brown's Bronchial Troches should be used upon the first appearance of a cold or cough, which by neglect, may terminate to some incurable lung disease. mw&f&s

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(Successors to S. Jones & Co.

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INTEREST ALLOWED ON TIME DEPOSITS.

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY, October 13—P. M.

The New York quotations received at S. S. Bryan's Stock Rooms to-day, were: Gold, 152¾; Eighty-ones, 112¾; Old Five-twenties, 110¾; new do, 110¼; Ten-forties, 99¼; first series Seven-thirties, 106¼; second and third ditto, 106; Michigan Southern, 91¾; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 94¾; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, 110¾; Erie, 84¼; Western Union Telegraph, 54¾; Chicago and Rock Island, 108¾; Chicago and North-western, 47¾; ditto preferred, 75¾. Bennehoff, 7; Gregory, 16¾; Rocky Mountain, 6; Quartz Hill, 5¾; Hope, 1¾; Corydon, 6¼; Colorado, 36; Holman, 8¼; Keystone, 1¼; Nye, 52.

Railways and Governments still continue to advance, and mining stocks to-day indicate a like tendency.

Local stocks are inactive, and very little disposition is manifested either to buy or sell. A small lot of National Bank of Commerce was offered at 107¾. Fourth National Bank is inquired for at 100, but we hear of no transactions.

—Some of the oil stocks are quietly changing hands, being purchased by inside parties at nominal rates. We heard of a sale of 35,000 shares of Paxton to-day at ten cents. Triumph is also being quietly picked up, but the price is not stated. It is said this Company is meeting with extraordinary success, and, it is confidently predicted, will soon rival the Columbia. The friends of the "Marine" also claim a similar good fortune, and it is supposed that many of the dead companies will, after their stock is concentrated in the hands of one or two active and intelligent holders, become paying investments.

—In Philadelphia during the week the following sales of oil stocks are reported:

400 shares Sugar Creek Oil Co.	¼
100 shares Mcclintock Oil Co.	[illegible]
200 shares Egbert Oil Co.	[illegible]
300 shares Big Tank Oil Co.	[illegible]
400 shares Ocean Oil Co.	[illegible]
125 shares Maple Shade Oil Co.	2¼
250 shares Egbert Oil Co.	[illegible]

—The Baltimore *Commercial* reports some movement in Railroad Bonds, sales being made of 3000 Baltimore and Ohio, 1875s, at 98¼@99; 7000 Northern Central, 1885s, at 88@88¼; 500 Marietta and Cincinnati, 7s, at 87, and 500 Western Maryland, first mortgage, not guaranteed, at 77, but there was nothing whatever done in shares. Baltimore and Ohio, however, closed firm at 110 bid, 112½ asked, ex-dividend, and Northern Central at 40¼ bid, 40¾ asked.

The directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, at their last meeting, declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent. on the Main Stem, payable on and after the 25th of October, and a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent. on the Washington Branch, payable on and after the 16th of October. United States taxes being paid by the company.

—The Internal Revenue Department has recently decided that when an individual incurs loss by sinking wells for the purpose of obtaining oil, such loss is to be deducted from the income derived from his business during the year when such loss occurs. But losses incurred by oil stock companies from the sinking of unprofitable oil wells cannot be deducted from the individual stockholders, as losses incurred by stock companies can be considered only as causing a depreciation in the value of such stock, which cannot be taken into account.

—The records of the Treasury Department show that demand notes, to the amount of two hundred and fifty thousand three hundred and seventy-four dollars and seventy-five cents are at present outstanding. These notes are receivable for custom duties, but cannot by law be redeemed at the Treasury for more than par in greenbacks. Fifty-nine million seven hundred and seventy-nine thousand six hundred and twenty-five dollars have been redeemed since the original issue of sixty million and thirty thousand dollars.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

(Pittsburgh Commercial's Report.)

MONDAY, October 15th, 1866.—Business on Saturday was not very active, and dealers purchased sparingly, their faith in the present prices of produce not being very strong. The weather is again pleasant. The Monongahela and Ohio rivers are at flood height. The coalboat men have another busy time getting their tows ready. The present rise will enable all the boats that can get locked through to proceed to the lower ports. The present run is principally for Cincinnati and Louisville. Business on the landing was brisk. A number of boats for the lower ports. Flour—The market was active, with a fair jobbing demand. Prices have undergone no change. The week's receipts by river and rail were 8,429 barrels. Apples were dull, and the supply exceeds the demand. The receipts were 124 barrels. Cheese—The market was very firm. The receipts on Saturday reached 474 boxes. Grain—There was an active demand for the various descriptions. Corn was scarce, an upward tendency in prices. There were no receipts. Barley is attracting more attention. The receipts were one car load and 671 sacks. Oats firm with a limited supply: 25 sacks was the extent of the receipts. Prices tend upward. Wheat scarce and in demand. The receipts were 9 car loads. Bacon continues dull with a moderate local demand. The supply is ample. The season for old is drawing to a close. We have yet learned of no new contracts for hogs for the coming season. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice:

ASHES—The market was firm with a good demand. Prices have an upward tendency. Among the sales we note the following: Soda ash, 20 tons common 6¼c; 10 tons refined, 6¾c; pearls, 12 tons, 15c ⅌ lb.

CHEESE—The market has ruled firm for some time; the late advance has improved the receipts, since our last—474 boxes were received. Sales 15 boxes Hamburg, 18@19; 24 boxes Western Reserve 17@17¼c; and 50 boxes Goshen, 21@22c; Factory, 23c.

BACON—The market was not very active, buyers took hold. The supply on hand is ample. Sales shoulders, 5000 lbs, 17@17¼c; sides, ribbed, 3000 lbs, 19@19¼c; sugar cured hams, 5000 lbs, 25c.

LARD OIL—Dull; prices have further declined. Sales 25 bbls No. 1, at $1 56@1 60; 10 barrels No. 2, at $1 30@1 35.

EGGS—The demand exceeds the supply; we note small sales at 30c ⅌ dozen.

BUTTER—The receipts have increased; the market at present is well supplied. Sales firkins, 33@32c; fresh roll, 35@35. 8 boxes choice, 38c.

CRANBERRIES—The stock in the market is light; sales 5 barrels eastern, $15 ⅌ barrel.

LIME—Prices unchanged; sales 300 barrels, at $2 ⅌ barrel.

APPLES—The market is again overstocked; prices weak. Sales in a small way at $2@3 ⅌ barrel. The receipts were 128 barrels.

POTATOES—The market continues to be well supplied, with the various descriptions. Sales Jersey Sweet at $4 75@5 00 ⅌ barrel; Neshannocks, 75c ⅌ bushel.

FEED—The late advance has improved the receipts. Sales 5 tons seconds, $1 45. Bran—sales 9 tons, 84c ⅌ cwt; 3 do middlings, $1 95; 2 tons shorts, $1 ⅌ cwt.

HOPS—We notice a material increase in the receipts, with small sales western at 75c; eastern, 70c.

MALT—The current rates were $1 50 ⅌ bush.

FLOUR—The market was firm, with a good demand. The receipts on Saturday were large, amounting in the aggregate to 3421 bbls, including 2,401 bbls of Saint Louis flour—a very choice article. Among the sales were the following: Extra winter wheat—100 bbls at $13 25; 150 bbls at 1350; 100 bbls the terms were withheld. Spring wheat—Sales 100 bbls Bartlett's at $12 25; 100 bbls at $12 00; 100 bbls at $11 75@12 00.

GRAIN—We have to note a firm market, with a good demand. There was a falling off in the receipts. Corn scarce—sales 150 bush shelled at 95c; 1 car do at depot at 91c; 1 car ear, delivered, at 95c. Wheat—The receipts were 9 car loads; sales 1 car Chicago spring at $2 50 at elevator; sales of choice amber at $2 90@2 95. Oats firm; receipts 25 sacks; sales 350 bush at elevator at 52c; 800 bush, first hands, at 50c. Barley—Receipts 1 car load and 671 sacks; 1,000 bush spring, to arrive, at $1 20; 100 bush from store, at $1 25; sales were made from wagon at $1 00. Rye—Market quiet; dealers are holding at $1 10 ⅌ bush.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

[Pittsburgh Commercial's Report.]

MONDAY, October 15, 1866.—The following are the receipts of oil by the Allegheny, Monongahela and Ohio rivers, and the various Railroads for the past week; also, from the 1st of January, with a comparative table for the same period in 1865:

	Rivers.	Railroads.	Total.
Monday, Oct. 8	561	1,626	2,187
Tuesday, Oct. 9	4,881	1,519	6,400
Wednesday, Oct. 10	2,000	1,164	3,164
Thursday, Oct. 11	2,267	1,655	3,922
Friday, Oct. 12	2,485	1,994	4,479
Saturday, Oct. 13	2,438	1,404	3,842
Total for week	14,622	9,362	23,984
Since January 1	920,786	309,396	1,230,182
Total to Oct. 13	935,408	318,758	1,254,166
Same time 1865	405,288	178,608	583,896
Increase in 1866	530,120	140,150	670,270

The week's transactions were limited, a falling off as compared with the previous week. The receipts also fell off 32,879 barrels. The crude market was not very active, prices, however, were uniform. The week's transactions are as follows:

Monday—Crude.—The market opened dull and closed the same way. The sales were 17 barrels Allegheny Bulk, 14c, and 160 barrels Smith's Ferry, Bulk, 13½c.

Tuesday—The market was dull. The entire sales did not exceed 1060 barrels at bulk, 14c, barrels included 19c. Refined was not wanted, and sales were reported.

Refined—The market was firm with a fair demand for bonded; sales 2000 barrels Philadelphia, delivery standard; white, 43½c. Free on cars here 35c per gallon.

Wednesday—The market was dull, with only a light demand, holders were not disposed to give way. Sales reach 1455 barrels; bulk 14c; barrels included, 19c per gallon.

Refined—There was no demand; we did not hear of a single transaction; prices are nominal.

Thursday—The sales of crude reach over 2,000 bbls at the same figures. Bulk, Allegheny, 14c; Smith's Ferry, 13½c ⅌ gallon.

Refined—Buyers entered the market; sales were made to the extent of 2,000 bbls; 1,000 bonded, November, free on cars, 35c; 500 do, immediate, 35c; 500 bbls Philadelphia, 42c.

Friday—We have nothing new to note in regard to the market. The sales of bulk for immediate delivery were 1 142 barrels, 14c, and 500 bbls for November, 14c.

Refined—Buyers and sellers were apart in their views; we have not a single sale to record; prices were too unsettled to quote correctly.

Saturday—The market was inactive with a limited demand; the sales were on a small scale; there were no changes in prices; sales 500 bbls, bulk, 14c; 100 do bbls, returned, 14c; 80 bbls of Smith's Ferry, 13½c, barrels returned, and 100 bbls 38@39 gravity, at 15c, barrels returned.

REFINED—The demand improved; buyers were disposed to operate; sales 1000 barrels in 500 barrel lots, bonded, Philadelphia delivery, 42½c; sales 1,000 bbls, free on cars, immediate, 36½c. These were the ruling figures. Free was dull; no demand; prices nominal.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny and Ohio Rivers.

D Bly	101	W P Logan	83
Penna. R. R.	87	J Baxter	174
Fisher Bro	292	L Wade	170
Brewer, Burke & Co	500	J Wilkins	120
McCreight, C. & Co	500		
Total			4,319

Oil Shipments East by A. V. R. R.

Lockhart & Frew, 338 bbls refined, Phila.
J. R. Bell, 200 bbls refined, Philad'a.
Nat. Refining & Storing Co., 250 bbls refined, Phila.
J Myers & Co, 221 bbls refined, Phila.
Wightman & Anderson, 250 bbls refined, Phila.
Forsyth Bro & Co, 165 bbls refined, Phila.
S. W. Morgan, 115 barrels refined, Phil'ad'a.
Pacific Oil Company, 112 bbls refined, Phila.
J C Kirkpatrick & Co, 112 bbls refined, Phila.

PETROLEUM MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

According to the *Commercial List* of Saturday last, the market has been quoted dull and unsettled during the entire week, and prices of both crude and refined have declined one cent ⅌ gallon—there being no disposition to purchase on speculation, and the most of the transactions were resales, or to fill old contracts. There are a large number of vessels loading, but their cargoes were purchased some time ago. Sales of 3,000 bbls crude at 23@23½c—closing at the latter rate; 12,000 bbls refined, in bond at 41a42c—chiefly at 41½c, including some lots of standard and prime white at 43a44c; 500 bbls for November at 42c; 500 bbls for December at 42c, but these figures cannot now be realized; 400 bbls free at 58a60c. Prices of benzine and residuum are nominal. The receipts for the past week were, of crude, 1,122 bbls, and of refined 4,889 bbls. During the week one brig and one barque cleared with petroleum, taking 652,938 gallons of refined. Of this amount 296,432 gallons went to Antwerp; 53,171 gallons to Genoa, and 84,335 gallons to Cork.

BALTIMORE.

Advices of Saturday report the market unchanged. We quote it at 41a42c per gallon in bond.

NEW YORK.

The market continues inactive and depressed. We note sales of 250 bbls at 24c, and the market closing at 23¾a24c. Bonded was dull at the concession granted yesterday; sales 2,500 bbls at 41a41½c for prime light straw to white, 42c for standard white, and prime white on private terms.

The October Run of Coal.

The present rise in the Monongahela will enable another fleet of tow-boats to take their departure for the lower markets. A portion of the fleet have departed; the balance will get off to day. The rise being from the Monongahela, will enable a large amount to be locked through:

FOR CINCINNATI.

Tow Boats.	Barges and Boats.	Bushels.
Coal Valley	9	90,000
Lioness	9	100,000
Resolute	7	83,000
Tiger	7	65,000
Fearless	5	50,000
Lion	9	100,000
Reindeer	8	80,000
Greyhound	7	78,000
Niagara	8	80,000
J S Cosgrave	5	55,000
Wild Duck	7	70,000
Total	83	858,000

FOR LOUISVILLE.

Towboats.	Boats and Barges.	Bushels.
Antelope	9	100,000
Ella	7	100,000
Sam Roberts	9	100,000
Samson	7	65,000
Neville	9	100,000
Tom Rees	7	75,000
Picket	6	82,000
	50	622,000

FOR CAIRO.

Hercules	6	120,000

FOR VICKSBURG.

Hawk	7	90,000

RECAPITULATION.

	Towboats.	Boats and Barges.	Bushels.
To Cincinnati	12	83	858,000
To Louisville	7	50	622,000
To Cairo	1	7	120,000
To Vicksburg	1	7	90,000
	21	147	1,690,000

IRON MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

Baltimore Charcoal Iron is steady at $73 for Forge and Wheel, and Anthracite is firm at quotations, viz: $49 for No. 1 Ashland; $46 for No. 2, do, $43 [illegible] for No. 3 do.

PHILADELPHIA.

The *American* of Saturday says: Pig Metal is in fair demand at full rates, with small sales of 1000 tons No. 1 Anthracite at $47a48; small lots at $50, and No. 2 at $45a46 per ton. Scotch Pig moves slowly at $49a50. Blooms are unchanged. We quote Charcoal at $90a100. Manufactured Iron is not much inquired after, but holders are firm in their views.

NEW YORK.

The *Iron Age* says: Pig iron—No. 1 extra very scarce, and wanted at $50a52 for reliable brands Scotch, $50, to arrive; Eglington, $50; Gartsherrie and Glengarnock, market very firm; stocks in yards reduced to about 600 tons of Scotch, and the inquiry very large. The stocks of Scotch pig iron held here are considerably reduced and the price advanced fully $2 per ton. In bar iron there are no changes to quote. Trade is dull.

IRONTON, OHIO.

The *Register* says: Notwithstanding the demand for pig iron is slow, a very good feeling exists among holders. Prices may be quoted at $48a50 for No. 1 foundry; $46a47 for No. 2 mill. These figures are very firm, $50 being the least that can procure the best quality of foundry. Inquiries for mill iron are quite frequent, and there is a disposition among holders to ask over $47. Considerable amount of metal, from Pittsburgh has been put off at this point. Business in bar iron has been quite brisk during the past week. The demand is good and prices firm. The number of tons shipped from this place during the month of September last, was 765. The mills are running steadily, and orders are abundant. The Nail Mill has again gone into operation after a few weeks cessation for repairs. The demand for nails is very active. The prices are still $7 for 10d.

FOREIGN.

The latest reports from Staffordshire speak of an improved tone in the market—more activity of demand without much improvement in prices. The fact is however beyond doubt that the iron interest of Great Britain is in a most precarious condition. The effect of the competition of Belgian iron in England is being felt to such a degree that in order to equalize the cost of labor they have been importing Belgian workmen. This has excited great alarm, and the Belgian workmen commenced a riot upon foreign Railway laborers.

There is no improvement to notice in the Belgian iron trade. At Charleroi the market is still weak and languid, and prices have still an upward tendency. Stocks of pig are increasing every day, and a sensible depreciation has already taken place in this article to an extent that advises certain furnace owners to extinguish their fires rather than continue working at a loss. There are now seven out. Things are worse at Charleroi than they have been for a long time past and seem likely to remain so. At Liege, trade is rather more favorable. English pig iron has not been offered at the market on low terms, and those act to keep down prices but some better sales of the English market is pointed at as a reason for hoping the withdrawal of English competition and favoring market here. In this, however, they will be disappointed.

GROCERY MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

Coffee—During the past week the transactions in coffee have been heavy, the sales embracing four cargoes Rio, or 14,000 bags per Lapwing, 3,660 bags per Talisman; 4,000 bags per steer Magic, and 2,600 bags per Clifton, total, 14,000 bags, and taken on New York account on private terms. Sales 400 lots of some 500 bags Rio at 18½a21c gold. The market closed quiet, but very firm in tone. We quote as follows, viz: Rio at 18a18½c gold for fair; 19a19½c for prime; 22c gold for choice; Laguayra at 18a19c gold, and Java at 25a26c gold.

Molasses—The sales have been limited but the market is quite firm and steady. We quote Porto Rico, 60a70c; Cuba Muscovado, 45a50c; Cuba, clayed, 42a45c, and English Island, 55a70c.

Rice.—We note sales of Rangoon at 9a9½c, currency. There is no Carolina in market.

Sugar—The advance in gold, together with the reduced stocks of refining, and also of low and prime grocery grades, have caused a firm market at an improvement of ½c. Included in the sales for the week were 180 hhds fair to fully fair grocery Cuba, at 11¼a11¾c; Cuba and Porto Rico, and 190 boxes Cuba, fair grocery on private terms. Sales yesterday of 161 hhds Cuba fair grocery on private terms; 25 hhds do at 11¾c, 124 boxes do, for refining, at 11½c.

Tea—The demand for Japans and Blacks has continued good at firm prices. Greens are more sought; full prices of all kinds tend upward.

PHILADELPHIA.

Coffee—There is no Rio here in first hands, and the stock of Laguayra is reduced to about 1,100 bags. A cargo of 3,500 bags of the former has arrived, which was previously disposed of—it being shipped West. The demand is good, and the better grades may be quoted ¼a½ cent higher on a gold basis. Sales of 200 bags Rio at 26a28c; 200 bags Laguayra at 25½a26c currency, and 300 bags Laguayra, and 150 bags Java at 15c gold.

Molasses—The market has been extremely quiet. Sales of 100 hhds new Muscovado at 52c, and 200 hhds English Island at 55a60 days.

Rice—Sales from second hands. Sales of 250 bags Rangoon, part to arrive from another market at 9½c.

Sugar—The fluctuations in gold have had no perceptible effect upon prices. The market has been very strong, and there has been a fair inquiry. Sales of 1,340 hhds Cuba at 11½a12¾c—chiefly refining grades at 10¾a11c; 164 hhds Porto Rico at 12¼a13¾c, 300 boxes Havana, Nos. 10 to 18, at 11a15c; and 200 hhds Sugar House at 9a10½c.

Tea—The market has been dull, buyers being unwilling to operate at present extremely high prices.—*Commercial List of Saturday.*

COAL MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

Advices of Saturday say: The demand continues active for Ohio river alloat, at 13a15c and Youghiogheny at 12a13c. At retail, prices are steady at 15a16c for the former and 17a18c for the latter, delivered.

LOUISVILLE.

Louisville papers of Friday report the stocks ample. Prices are unchanged. Pittsburgh is delivered at 24c.

PHILADELPHIA.

Prices of coal remain firm at our quotations: $5 25 to $5 50 for white ash, $5 50 to $6 for red ash, and $5 60 to $5 75 for bituminous (or Broad Top) as to quality, on board of vessel.

WHISKY MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

The market has undergone no essential change. Bonded is in good demand with sales of 35 barrels at 35c. Duty paid is quiet; sales of 70 barrels at $2 33.

LOUISVILLE.

The market is firm; sales of raw at $2 32@2 33; sales of 50 barrels raw at $2 35, and 45 barrels Bourbon at $2 60@5 00.

PHILADELPHIA.

The *Commercial List* says: The stock of Whisky is very light, and the demand moderate, with sales of Pennsylvania at $2 38a2 39; Drudge at $2 38; Western at $2 43a2 44.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

October 13.—The receipts of cattle this week, up to last evening, were 6,881 head against 7,073 head the same time last week. The entered sales yesterday were 1,284 head. There was little activity in demand, but as the yards are getting pretty well cleared, sellers are disposed to hold on to what stock they have on hand, and buyers were obliged to take the offerings at an advance of 10a15c per 100.

Hogs—The receipts for the week up to last night were 12,458 head against 18,243 head same time last week. The entered sales yesterday were 2,969 head. The receipts yesterday were quite small and under a fair shipping demand the offerings were taken up lively at $7 75a8 65 for good to smooth lots of 200 to 300 average; and $8 75a$9 75 for extra choice lots of 300 to 350 lbs average; and $6 75a5 00 for light mixed lots.

Weekly Review of the New York Wholesale Market.

NEW YORK, October 13.—Flour has been fairly active this week at variable prices. An advance is anticipated after the close of navigation.

Wheat has been freely received, and prices have declined.

Oats have fluctuated, but close better.

Corn has been in good demand, and closes stronger.

Pork has been moderately active, and prices close heavy and lower.

Coffee has been in active demand, and prices have advanced.

Cotton is higher and closes firm.

The foreign trade of the port for the week just closing has been comparatively light. The imports of dry goods amounted to $1,693,235, and the general merchandise to $1,935,819, total $3,604,154.

Providence Printing Cloth Market,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING THURSDAY, OCT 11, 1866.

The market has been quiet and easier until the last two days, when, in consequence of the upward turn in cotton, it has become much stronger. Sales of the week, 55,000 pieces, on a basis of 14c for 64x64. At the close, 64x64 are held firmly at 14½c with an improving tendency.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, October 13, 1866.

FLOUR—Steady.

WHEAT—Steady at $2 12@2 13 for No. 1, and $1 88@1 89 for No. 2.

CORN—Firm and advanced 1c; sales at 62¾@64c for No. 1, and 62@62½c for No. 2.

OATS—Firm at 36c for No. 1, and 34@34½c for No. 2.

PROVISIONS—Dull.

FREIGHTS—Firmer.

RECEIPTS—Flour 12,500 bbls, wheat 114,500 bush, corn 21,000 bush, oats 51,000 bush.

SHIPMENTS—Flour 12,500 bbls, wheat 160,000 bush, corn 122,000 bush, oats 83,000 bush.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, October 13.—Cotton more active, and fully 1a2c higher, at 41a42c for middling uplands. Flour quiet and without decided change, at $8 05a10 25 for extra State, $9 80a11 75 for extra round hooped Ohio, and $11 40a13 50 for trade brands, closing quiet. Whisky firm and in fair demand: bond 41a42c. Wheat rather more steady at $2 23a2 25 for new Chicago spring, $1 85a2 05 for old do, $2 35 for new No. 1 Racine spring, $2 95 for choice new amber State, $3 17 for new white Canada, and $3 18 for new western white. Rye a shade firmer; new western $1 18, and 1,500 bushels old do. at $1 11. Barley more active and lower, at $1 32 for Canada West, and $1 15a1 20 for State. Receipts of corn 75,800 bushels at 1c higher with a brisk demand, chiefly speculative; sales of 176,000 bushels at 93@95c for shipping mixed western afloat, 93a95c do in store; 95c for Western yellow, afloat, and 96c for white Western. Oats active, and better; 54a55c for Chicago; 55a60c for Milwaukee. Coffee dull. Sugar steady. Petroleum dull at 24a25c for crude, and 41a42c for refined in bond. Coal quiet and unchanged. Pork heavy and lower at $33 50a33 62 for new mess, closing at $33 05 for regular, $31 00 for old do, and $29 50a29 75 for prime; also 1,750 barrels new mess at $33 00 seller, and $33 00 buyers option, for October and $31 25, seller for November. Beef quiet and heavy at $12 00a18 50 for new plain mess, and $18 00a21 00 for new extra mess. Dressed hogs firm, 12½a13¾c for Western. Bacon quiet; short ribbed, 16½c. Dressed hogs firm at 13½a14½c for Western. Cut meats unchanged. Lard very heavy.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, October 13.—Cotton higher but irregular; sales 1,000 bales, low middling, 38a39c; receipts 1,600 bales. Sterling Exchange 60. New York Exchange ¾ discount. Freights to New York, ¾; Liverpool, ¾; Havre, 1¾.

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 157.

Special Dispatch to Western Press.

NEW YORK, October 13, 1866.

MINING SHARES

Were generally firm to-day, and better in some instances. Consolidated Gregory was the feature, and rose to 17. Bullion Consolidated advanced to 540, and was in demand. Nye was active, and sold at 51. Atlantic and Pacific sold up to 325. The other changes were not important.

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams Express, 100.

PETROLEUM STOCKS.

Bergen Coal and Oil, 50; New York and Allegheny, 500.

MINING STOCKS.

American Flag, 425; Benton, 210; Bullion Consolidated, 535; Consolidated Colorado, 36; Columbian Gold and Silver, 130; Consolidated Gregory Gold, 1625; Corydon, 615; Downieville, 216; Fall River, 175; Kepp & Burrell, 227; Lacrow, 50; Montana, 56; Nye Gold, 52; Quartz Hill, 600; Smith and Parmelee, 1460.

MONEY

The increasing speculation at the Stock Exchange naturally creates a little more demand for money, but the supply continues ample at four per cent., with some exception at five per cent. There is nothing likely to occur to distrub the present monetary aspect this side of January. The discount market is without any material change, and prime names still pass at 5a6 per cent.

THE GOLD MARKET

Closed up steadily at 153. The fluctuation, during the day have been wide and frequent, and attended with considerable activity and animation.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The market was quiet.

GOVERNMENTS.

There has been a fair business transacted in the government securities to-day, and the market closed firmly. 5-20 coupons, 1865, 110½a110¾; 10-40 coupons, 99¼a99¾; July 7-30s, 106¼a106⅝.

THE STOCK MARKET

Continued strong and buoyant to the close of the day, with an active demand for stocks generally. New York Central rose 119¾ and Hudson River to 125¾ and the balance of the list was very much the same as previously reported. The bull interest is strongly in the ascendant, and the prospects are favorable to a further rise.

By Associated Press.

NEW YORK, October 13.—Money easy at 4a5 per cent, Sterling dull at 109¾a107½ gold. Gold firmer, opening at 153¾, advancing to 154⅝, and closing at 153. Total exports of specie to-day, $163,200. Government stocks more active and a shade better. Freights to Liverpool quiet.

The *Commercial's* money article says: The stock market opened at a general advance upon the closing quotations of yesterday. The activity centres chiefly on the western shares, and some of the smaller roads show a grain stronger, especially Toledo and Wabash, Milwaukee and St. Paul and Alton and Terre Haute. The transactions in Cleveland and Toledo aggregated 15,500 shares. At the regular board Milwaukee and St. Paul advanced 2¾ on the common stock and 2 on the preferred. Governments are more active and firmer. U. S. 10-40s rose ⅜ upon the London quotations; sixty-fives opened at 109¾, and closed at 110⅝. The activity in stock speculation has created a brisker demand for money, and the exceptions at 5 per cent. on call loans are more numerous. The larger firms find no difficulty in borrowing at 4 per cent. for thirty days. Discounts are moderately active, but there are fewer transactions at the lower rates, 5½ per cent. being now the minimum for choice names. Foreign Exchange nominal as usual on steamer days. Prime Bankers 60 days sterling is held at 109¾a109¾. Railroad shares are strong and with an upward tendency. The quotations at 1 o'clock were: New York Central, 119; Erie, 84¼; Hudson, 125; Reading, 110¾; Michigan Central, 111¾; Michigan Southern, 91¾; Illinois Central, 126; Cleveland and Pittsburgh, 94¾; Northwestern, 47¾; Northwestern preferred, 75¼; Cleveland and Toledo, 126; Rock Island, 108¾; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, 110; Ohio and Mississippi Certificates, 34¼; Western Union Telegraph, 55.

The *Post's* money article says: The loan market is easy. The Government disbursements continue to be limited although receiving a slight accession in consequence of activity in the several departments of general business. Choice bills pass at 5a6. Lower at 6 months paper at 7 per cent. Money on call, with the exception of some cases is easy at 4 a 5 per cent. The current rate being 5a6. The stock market is active. Quotations are being recklessly advanced by speculative combinations of gambling operators, who seem to have been deluding the public with money from banks which have large idle surplus, and from brokers who wish to invite business. Governments are active, and quotations better. A large inquiry has sprung up for 6s of 1865, of which a large amount sold as high as 110¾. 7-30s are more in request, and August issue are wanted at 106¾ the second and third series are firm at 106a106¼. 10-40s are strong at 99¾, and registered bonds of 1881 at 112. Railroad shares are now wanted, with a vigorous speculative demand which was not, however, sustained to the close of business. With the exception of purchases made by cliques for the purpose of stimulating the market to an artificial activity, it is said there are very few purchases making. After Board the following were the quotations: New York Central, 119; Erie, 84½; Hudson River, 125; Reading, 110¾; Michigan Southern, 91¾; Illinois Central, 127¾; Pittsburgh, 94¾; Toledo, 125¾.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, October 13.—Flour quiet and dull. Wheat firm at $2 10 for No. 1. Corn firm at 62c for No. 1. Oats firm at 37c for No. 2. Receipts—Flour 2,700 bbls, wheat 90,000 bush. Shipments—Flour 60,000 bbls, wheat 38,000 bush.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, Oct. 13.—Flour quiet. Wheat unchanged. Corn better, 76c for No. 1 mixed. Oats steady at 44c. Lake freights unchanged.

RIVER NEWS.

STEAMERS ARRIVED AND DEPARTED

Arrived.

Elector	Phillips	Geneva.
Franklin	Carmack	Geneva.
Telegraph	Bugher	Brownsville.
Bayard	Moore	Parkersburg.
Quickstep	Donaldson	Cincinnati.
Fine Grove	Anawalt	Louisville.

Departed.

Chieftain	Abrams	Geneva.
Gallatin	A. S. Carlisle	Geneva.
Telegraph	Bugler	Brownsville.
Gray Eagle	Gordon	Parkersburg.
W. Moore	Moore	Cincinnati.
Keokuk	Marratta	St. Louis.
Ezra Porter	Porte	New Orleans.

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight the marks indicated ten feet and falling. The weather was very pleasant.

THE new steamer, Ezra Porter, left for New Orleans on Saturday with an excellent trip.

THE new and splendid packet, Quickstep, Capt. Donaldson, will be found at the landing. She will return to Cincinnati at 12 M. on Tuesday.

THE Great Republic will be launched from Porter's ship yard during the present rise of water.

THE Parkersburg packet for this day is the steamer Bayard, Capt. Moore. She leaves at noon. Persons going that way will be well cared for.

THE fine passenger steamer Argosy, Captain Vandergrift, being unavoidably detained, will leave this day, positively, for Cincinnati and Louisville. If you call early you can procure a state-room from Mr. Scott, who has a few left.

AFLOAT.—The tow boat David Lynch got off the dry dock at Rea's Run, on the Monongahela, where she had been located for the past four months, the water, until the present rise, being some distance from the dock.

THE first-class passenger steamer Glasgow, Captain George W. Johnson, leaves on Wednesday for St. Louis and the Upper Mississippi. She will go through without reshipping. For speed, accommodations and attentive officers this boat stands at the head of the list.

THE fine packet Bertha, Captain Piersel, is announced for St. Louis. She will leave in turn. This boat is well found in every respect and is in charge of careful and experienced officers. Persons who have traveled on her speak in flattering terms of her appointments.

THE fine packet steamer Emma Graham as will be perceived by reference to our advertising columns, is offered for sale. She is just off the ways and is in first rate order, and will be sold at a bargain. She is at the landing where she can be examined.

THE fine packet, Columbia, is announced for Cincinnati and Louisville, in charge of Capt. George W. Reed, an experienced and clever officer. In the office we notice our old friend James Russell, one of the most accomplished clerks that comes to this port. We consider the Columbia fortunate in the way of officers.

THE fleet packet Julia No. 2, Captain Coulson, leaves on Tuesday at 4 P. M., for Portsmouth and intermediate ports. This boat has unsurpassed accommodations, and is in charge of as clever set of officers as can be found. Capt. J. C. McVay, who presides in the office, has no superior.

Louisville River Report.

LOUISVILLE, October 13.—River falling slowly, with five feet seven inches in the canal. Weather clear.

Our River Correspondence.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

CINCINNATI, October 12, 1866.

The following is the manifest of our Pittsburgh freight: Clarke & Co, 200 bbls flour; T C Jenkins, 91 bbls flour; B L Fahnestock & Co, 50 bbls barytes; S Kennedy, 10 bales blankets, 19 sacks feathers, 2 bales moss; Marshall, Fulton & Bollman, 50 bales hemp; Springer Harbaugh, 201 green and 47 dry hides; R T Kennedy & Bro, 250 bags wheat; A W Black, 5 boxes, 1 horse, 1 wagon; Nimick & Co, 256 tons pig iron; B L Fahnestock & Co, 175 pigs lead; Pittsburgh Manufacturing Company, 14 bbls clay; King & Co, 15 bbls clay; T Coffin, 45 bbls clay.

A. C. McCALLUM, JR., Clerk.

THE following is the freight list and consignees of the steamer Yorktown, sunk at Proctor, below Wheeling:

Schomaker & Lang, one hundred sacks flour, one hundred and forty barrels flour; McFane & Anjer, one hundred bacon flour; Culp & Shepard, two hundred barrels flour; Captain G. W. Ebert, one hundred barrels flour; Adam Poe, five barrels flour; John Fullerton, five hads tobacco; R. N. King eighteen bags feathers; Hall & Speer, one cask plow points; McNish & Butler, six pieces machinery; Anderson, Cook & Co., six casks steel, twelve bundles steel, twenty-one pieces steel; John McClarren, two pumps, one keg and one barrel sundries, one box sundries, one skiff and oars, two lines, one shovel; Nimick & Co., one hundred and ten tons pig iron; Olnhausen & Crawford, thirty tons pig iron.

Cincinnati.

October 13.—We condense the following from the *Enquirer*:

The weather yesterday was clear and very pleasant, during the afternoon all signs of rain having passed away.

The river at this point is falling, with scant 12 feet water in the channel.

Business on the landing yesterday was very dull, but little freight was offering for any port. The Nora, Captain H. H. Devenney, will leave for Wheeling and Pittsburgh this morning at five o'clock. She is a first-class reliable boat. The Delaware, Captain Charles Harton, leaves for Wheeling and Pittsburgh this evening at five o'clock.

MEMPHIS.—The Chamber of Commerce has constituted Captains and Clerks of steamers trading with Memphis honorary members of the Chamber. The Secretary, Captain J. H. Freligh, solicits the manifests and memoranda of all boats. The Darling left on the 8th with 1,959 bales cotton, the best cotton trip of the season.

The *Commercial*, same date, says:

The Delaware, from St. Louis, has two barges of pig metal in tow for Pittsburgh. She discharged two hundred tons of grain here, and shipped five hundred sacks of corn for Patriot on the Blue Wing.

Captain Ray Horton left for Pittsburgh in last night's train, to attend the funeral of his deceased brother, Captain T. M. Harton. Captain Charles Harton commands the Delaware to Pittsburgh.

The Rob Roy reshipped a small lot of Lower Ohio and St. Louis freight on the Blackwood.

Captain Holcraft reports thousands of acres of cotton on the Mississippi, between Napoleon and the mouth of Red river, completely ruined by the ravages of the army worm.

The R. C. Gray brought a full cargo from Pittsburgh. She reships fifty tons for Louisville; 300 plows for Vicksburg; 1,676 plows for New Orleans, and three casks earthen ware for St. Louis.

EVANSVILLE, October 12.—The weather is partly clear and cool to-day. The river is falling rapidly. Port list: Golden Eagle, Cincinnati to Memphis; P. W. Strader and Lady Franklin, Cincinnati to New Orleans; Leonora No. 1 and Dora, St. Louis to Pittsburgh; Celeste, Cincinnati to Arkansas River. All these boats had full trips. No signs of the Darling; one day over due.

CAIRO, October 12.—Our port list to-day is as follows: Robert Burns, Memphis to Cincinnati; P. W. Strader, Louisville to New Orleans; Wauanita, St. Louis to Pittsburgh. The Burns has 180 bales cotton for Evansville, 637 bales cotton, 60 bags cotton yarn, 44 packages hams, rice and other freight, for Cincinnati. The Strader has nearly a full load, and adds all she wants here. The Wauanita has 100 sacks wheat, 300 pigs lead, 100 barrels barytes and fireclay for Pittsburgh; 50 barrels barytes, 600 sacks wheat, 56 bales rags, for Cincinnati, and enough way freight to complete her cargo.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, October 12.—The weather continues warm and clear. Business is improving, and upward bound boats leave here with fine trips, though there is but little going down stream. The importations from Arkansas increases. Up: Minnesota, Abeona and Adam Jacobs. Down: Lady Gay, Ajax, Natoma and Iron City. In port: Memphis, Marble City, Des Arc, John D. Perry, Gleaner, Fairy Queen and Petrolia. The Minneola took 1,200 bales cotton.

Louisville.

October 12—We condense the following from the *Democrat*:

The river was slowly swelling last evening, with 5 feet 8 inches water in the canal in the evening by the mark. During the previous 24 hours it had swollen about 2 inches at the head of the falls, and 6 inches at Portland. The weather was cloudy and lowering all day, with the thermometer at 67.

On the falls last evening there were 3 feet 7 or 8 inches water in the pass down the Indian chute, and slowly rising.

Business about the wharf yesterday was dull and inanimate, with but very meagre shipments to any point, and less receipts than heretofore.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Per Pitts. Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.

Graff, Byers & Co, 11 bbls scrap iron; T C Jenkins, 10 bbls apples, 1 do eggs, 1 car scrap iron; R J Davis, 61 cracker kegs; R Robinson & Co, 9 dozen brooms, 1 keg eggs; Adams, Sr. & Co, 1 car keg stuff; D N Courtney, 1 car hay; Blair & Woods, 4 boxes cheese, 3 kegs butter; Godfrey & Clark, 20 sacks rags; A J Kerr, 14 boxes cheese; R Dalzell & Co, 50 boxes cheese; Little, Baird & Patton, 50 boxes cheese, 50 boxes candles; Mair & Davidson, 2 do, 5 cs hardware; H Riddle, 25 boxes cheese; Seal & Grundy, 68 sacks wool; Lippincott & Bakewell, 1,185 dozen shovel handles; Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co, 3 cars pig iron; Nimick & Co, 6 do do; F Sellers & Co, 25 bbls mess pork; Weyman & Bros, 8 hhds tobacco; McCullough, 4 do; E Wormser, 4 do do; Newcomer, Goe & Co, 5 caddies tobacco; Hussey, Wells & Co, 1 box scrap steel; G B Edwards, 3 boxes shoes; H Rea, Jr., 5 bbls cider; Carson, Darlington & Co, 4 cars barley; W Hastings, 2 cars staves; Balya & Robinson, 1 do do; J S Liggett & Co, 1 car wheat; S Johnson, 3 boxes drugs; E H Myers & Co, 55 boxes cheese; Wm McCully & Co, 4 casks pearlash; Cook, Bros & Co, 51 kegs lard, 50 tierces hams; J F Single, 1 box piano; Wm Flaccus & son, 3 rolls leather; G N Bonsall, 51 green hides; Thomas Maloney, 9 barrels scrap iron; Ammon & Scott, 2 cars wheat; Graham & Thomas, 1 car wheat; L H Voigt & Co, 10 bbls bones, 20 barrels cranberries; C G Hussey & Co, 1 cask zinc; J A Kearcher, 185 green hides; Atterbury & Co, 1 box glassware; E H Myers & Co, 100 bbls hams; Head & Metzgar, 100 bbls flour; W Linhart, 100 do do; Haworth, McDonald & Co, 100 do do; Wight & Wilson, 100 do do; Schomaker & Lang, 200 do do; J S Dilworth & Co, 100 do do; Culp & Shepard, 100 do do; A Taylor, 16 sacks wheat; Knox & McKee, 100 bbls flour; Dithridge & Son, 200 pig lead.

Per Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

Ferguson & Co, 1 car wheat; D Wallace, 2 do wheat; Nimick & Co, 1 car pig iron; Park, McCurdy & Co, 186 plates copper; L H Voigt & Co, 131 bbls apples, 24 bbls onions, 5 bbls turnips; Carson, Darlington & Co, six cars barley; Millinger & Bedwell, 1 car lumber; W H Hagan, 100 bbls flour; T M Howe, 10 masses copper, 22 bbls stamps; E Hazelton, 5 bbls oat meal; C C Balsley, 7 kegs butter; Bryan & Caughey, 6 cars Lake Superior ore; Graff, Byers & Co, 1 do do; J Knox & Son, 1 car oats; J S Liggett & Co, 1 car wheat; I Howler & Co, 1 car bones; J Haworth & Co, 2 boxes frames; G E Woodruff, 4 bundles broom corn; Steener & McKay, 1 car barley; J Hail & Co, 1 corn sheller; McWhinney & Hare, 10 bundles hoes; Petch & Newlin, 50 boxes cheese.

For Allegheny Valley Railroad.

C H Love & Co, 1 box flannel; M Mentzer & Bro, 1 box blankets; W D Patterson, 32 sacks oats, 5 do flaxseed, 3 do rye; James Montooth, 15 sacks potatoes; Monongahela House, 8 packages merchandise; Knight & Co, 3 cars pig iron; S Cooper, 6 kegs butter; Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, 80 bbls salt, 84 carboys vitriol; Johnson, Taylor & Co, 2 cars fire clay; A Friend, 1 car tan bark; S M Kier, 1 car fire clay; A Woodward, 1 car stone; Wm Flaccus & Son, 8 rolls leather, 60 sheep skins, 1 crate scraps; Wm Bingham, 55 sacks rye, 11 sacks flaxseed.

Pitts. Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad.

Thomas Markle, 3 cars staves; J H Haines, 100 bbls flour; Reed & Ritchart, 570 bushels oats; Campbell & Brown, 402 sacks barley, 1 car grain, in sacks; J M Davitt, 30 half bbls herring; J S Finch, 6 bbls whisky; Mennor, Harper & Hood, 1 bundle sacks; J C Martin, 2 boxes drugs; A Millikin & Co, 14 cases tow; W B Hagerty, 3 boxes and 1 machine tobacco; J Wood, Son & Co, 2 washing machines; T C Jenkins, 198 sacks oats.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

W F Armstrong, 102 bundles iron; Marshall, Fulton & Bollman, 10 coils rope, 30 bales oakum, 1 bag tow; John Taggart & Son, 2 cars bark; Twibod & Barringer, 1 keg butter; J S Dilworth & Co, 1 box merchandise; Newcomer, Goe & Co, 16 kegs sulfa 4 bags wool; Watt & Wilson, 2 boxes sugar; J Carson, 4 bundles cane; Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, 10 carboys.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Parkersburg.

PER STEAMER LENI LEOTI.—McBane & Anjer, 105 bales hay, 31 sacks oats, 10 do corn, 1 barrel sorghum; Fetzer & Armstrong, 5 bbls eggs, 1 do and 1 keg butter; Captain Thomas Snowden, 100 sacks and 22 bbls coal, 3 do tobacco, 2 packages; Jno Reed, 1 bbl flour; W J Steel & Bros, 60 oil barrels; W P Beck & Co, 1 bbl molasses; Wm Bliss, 150 oil barrels; A Shepard, 111 do do; Union Line, 2 water wheels; Cook, Bros & Co, 1 half bbl butter; R C Loomis, 48 tons pig iron; Park, Bros & Co, 2 mules; McKee & Co, 2 boxes glass; Lanier & Hill, 2 do do; Spencer & McKay, 42 bbls ale; McBride, 7 packages sundries; John Herbert, 22 bbls apples; W J Meek, 32 bbls apples; James Glenn, 34 bales hay; W H Hagan, 113 sks oats; W H Garrard & Son, 35 sacks barley; Briller & Bromstein, 2 bales wadding; Hubbard & Long, 1 circular saw; Sellers, Baer & Co, 28 sacks glue scraps, 1 bbl do; Carson, Darlington & Co, 175 sacks barley, 1 barrel whisky; R Knox & Son, 15 bbls apples; A Ackley, 1 package butter, 1 truck wagon.

PER STEAMER BAYARD.—R C Loomis, 27 tons pig iron; Jones & Laughlin, 30 do; Cook, Bros & Co, 1 white horse; James Collins, 1,000 fire brick; A W Holbouser, 100 bundles paper; Brownsville Wharf Boat, 2 bbls apples; G Freeborn, 37 bundles chair stuff; R Dalzell & Co, 9 sacks rags, 2 do onions, 20 do flaxseed, 1 bbl eggs; A Milliken & Co, 35 packages furniture; Clarke & Co, 1 bbl crude oil; J Woodwell & Son, 2 boxes frames; J Ross, 2 boxes glassware; Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co, 2 sacks wool; Bradley & Son, 1 do do; J S Dunplen, 1 box merchandise; Pittsburgh Paper Manufacturing Company, 788 bdls paper, 15 do Connellsville; John Herbert, 19 sacks oats, 10 bbls flaxseed.

Louisville.

PER STEAMER PINE GROVE.—Clarke & Co, 57 hhds tobacco, 1022 bbls flour; J C Kirkpatrick & Co, 35 oil barrels; Weyman & Bro, 11 hhds tobacco, 2 set moulds, 1 box samples; Kennedy, Childs & Co, 27 bales cotton; Holmes, Bell & Co, 32 bales cotton; McKay & Bros, 5 do do; oil, regimser & Voskamp, 25 boxes soap; Haworth, McDonald & Co, 16 boxes soap, 20 bbls flour; C G Hussey & Co, 3 bbls and 1 box old brass; Pittsburgh and Monongahela Transportation Company, 3 lines; Duffey & Keough, 5 do do; Robinson, Rea & Co, 10 packages castings; R M Blackburn & Co, 11 do do; Nealhern & Co, 29 do do; Lyner & Hill, 1 do do; Park, Bros & Co, 2 packages cast steel; H H Collins, 136 bbls cement; G A Martin, 11 sks feathers; J D McKee, 300 boxes candles; R Dalzell & Co, 10 butts tobacco; Arbuckles & Co, 5 cases, 4 kegs do; Shriver & Dilworth, 7 kegs, 10 butts and 12 boxes tobacco; Little, Baird & Patton, 5 cases and 3 kegs tobacco; J S Dilworth & Co, 20 butts 5 cases and 5 kegs tobacco; R C Loomis, 58 tons No 1 pig iron. Discharged at Portsmouth, 33 tons pig iron. Discharged at Marietta, 115 tons of pig iron. Discharged at Parkersburg, 33 tons.

Pitts. Brownsville & Geneva U. S. Mail.

S Cooper, 632 gallons stoneware; J Dowlin, 1 boxes, 1 sack and 11 bbls apples.

LUMBER.

THE CONNELLSVILLE

Stave and Lumber Co.,

Are prepared with unusual facilities to furnish at the lowest cash prices,

Oak, Chestnut, Poplar and Locust

In any form and of any size with promptitude and dispatch. Orders are respectfully solicited. Address

C. H. ORTH, Supt.,

au8 CONNELLSVILLE, PA.

BUNGS.

We are prepared to furnish Oil Dealers, Refiners, Brewers, &c., with a very superb article of

TURNED AND PRESSED BUNGS.

Orders respectfully solicited.

HAYDEN & CO.,

corner Marbury street and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh.

RIVER PACKETS.

1866, SPRING ARRANGEMENT. 1866.

MONONGAHELA RIVER,

Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva

(UNION LINE)

PACKET COMPANY

Will run four daily side-wheel steamers between Pittsburgh, Monongahela City, Brownsville, Rice's Landing, Greensboro, Geneva, and the Dunkard Oil Regions. This line is composed of the following steamers:

FAYETTE ... CAPT. M. A. COX.
TELEGRAPH ... CAPT. D. BUGHER.
FRANKLIN ... CAPT. G. W. CLARKE.
GALLATIN ... CAPT. A. S. CARLILE.

These packets will leave Pittsburgh daily at 8 A. M., and 5 P. M., except Sunday, when the departure will be at 8 o'clock, A. M.

The through packet for the Oil Regions will leave Pittsburgh daily at 8 P. M., Brownsville daily at 8 A. M.

Returning—Leaves Brownsville for Pittsburgh daily at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Leaves Greensboro and Geneva at 10 o'clock; Rice's Landing at 12 o'clock M.

Leaves Monongahela City at 6 o'clock.

The line is composed of first-class side-wheel steamers, built expressly for the trade. They will be commanded by officers of long experience, who will pay particular attention to the wants and comfort of passengers. The boats will leave promptly at the hour advertised.

Freights Received at all Hours.

NO COMMISSION on Eastern Freights.

For further particulars, inquire of

W.M. McELROY, Agent,

At the Wharf-Boat, foot of Grant street, Pittsburgh,

L. COLVIN, Agent,

fe15 Brownsville, Penna.

ST. LOUIS ADVERTISEMENT.

1866.

NORTHERN LINE PACKETS,

FROM

St. Louis to Keokuk and Saint Paul.

One of the splendid side-wheel steamers of this line will leave St. Louis daily for Keokuk, Burlington, Davenport, Dubuque, Stillwater, St. Paul, and Minne-ha-ha Falls.

Through receipts for freight and passengers will be given to all points on the Upper Mississippi River, on steamers running from this port and connecting with Northern Line Packets at St. Louis.

Thus enabling consignees to get their freight through without delay and at lowest rates. Apply to

JOHN FLACK, or to

J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents, or to

ap24 R. C. GRAY.

Marietta & Parkersburg Packet Line

1866. 1866.

SPEED, SAFETY AND COMFORT

COMBINED,

PITTSBURGH, WHEELING, MARIETTA AND PARKERSBURG

DAILY PACKET LINE

Comprising the following first class Side wheel Passenger steamers:

BAYARD ... GEO. D. MOORE, Master
LENI LEOTI ... J. HAMILTON, Master.
FOREST CITY ... JOHN GORDON, Master.

DOWN TRIP—STEAMER BAYARD.

Leaves Pittsburgh every Monday and Thursday at 11 A. M.

Leaves Wheeling every Monday and Thursday, at 9.30 P. M.

STEAMER LENI LEOTI.

Leaves Pittsburgh every Tuesday and Friday, at 11 A. M.

Leaves Wheeling every Tuesday and Friday, at 9.30 P. M.

STEAMER FOREST CITY.

Leaves Pittsburgh every Wednesday and Saturday at 11 A. M.

Leaves Wheeling every Wednesday and Saturday, at 9.30 P. M.

UP TRIP—STEAMER FOREST CITY.

Leaves Parkersburg every Monday and Thursday at 2 P. M.

Leaves Wheeling every Tuesday and Friday, at 7 A. M.

UP TRIP—STEAMER BAYARD.

Leaves Parkersburg every Tuesday and Friday at 2 P. M.

Leaves Wheeling every Wednesday and Saturday at 7 A. M.

STEAMER LENI LEOTI.

Leaves Parkersburg every Wednesday at 2 P. M. and Sunday at 7 A. M.

Leaves Wheeling every Thursday and Monday, at 7 P. M.

Connections going down are made at Wheeling and Bellair with the Cleveland and Pittsburgh train, which leaves Pittsburgh at 5:05 P. M., and Cleveland at 2:25 P. M. Also, with train of Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, which leaves Chicago at 10 P. M., and at Marietta with Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, and with steamers to all points on the Muskingum river; and at Parkersburg with early train on Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and with Daily Line Steamers to Pomeroy, Gallipolis, Ironton, Portsmouth, Maysville and Cincinnati.

On up trip, connections are made at Bellair with Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, 6:00 A. M. train, by which passengers arrive at Cleveland at 1:15 P. M., and at Chicago at 7 A. M. next morning.

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THIS COMPANY will run a daily boat between the above points, comprised of the new and splendid side-wheel steamers

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The CHIEFTAIN will leave Pittsburgh for all points on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 5 P. M.

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The new and splendid passenger steamer JULIA NO. 2, WM. COULSON, Commander, will leave as announced above.

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se24 JAMES COLLINS, Agents.

Cincinnati and Louisville.

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, AT 4 P. M.

The splendid passenger steamer COLUMBIA, Capt. GEO. W. REED, will leave as announced above.

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SATURDAY, OCT. 13TH, AT 4 P. M.

The new and splendid passenger steamer ARGOSY, Capt. L. VANDERGRIFT, will leave as announced above.

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The splendid passenger steamer GLASGOW, Capt. G. W. JOHNSON, will leave as announced above.

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For Cairo and St. Louis.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, AT 4 P. M.

The splendid passenger steamer MINNIE, Capt. A. B. SHAW, will leave as announced above.

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For Cairo and St. Louis.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, AT 2 P. M.

The fine passenger steamer BERTHA, U. B. PEIRSEL, commander, will leave as announced above.

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Memphis and New Orleans.

THURSDAY, 18th inst.

The new and splendid passenger steamer AMERICAN, Captain COLLINS, Commander, will leave as announced above.

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